The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,761. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town.....Rs. 52 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
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As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under.....Rs. 4 0
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Domestic Occurrences each..... " 1 0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GRAHAM—April 4th, at Mahableshwar, the wife of Captain A. W. Graham, Acting Military Accountant, of a daughter, still-born.

DEATHS.

CATTERMOLE—April 5th, at the European General Hospital, William Cattermole, Steward on board the ship *Stamboul*, aged 32 years.

WALTON—April 4th, at the European General Hospital, James Walton, late Fitter steamer *United Service*, aged 36 years.

PHILLIPS—At the European General Hospital, on Sunday, the 10th instant, Mr. Alexander Phillips, late Inspector East Indian Railway, aged 32 years.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

PROBY—At Punkabarri, on the 23rd March, the wife of Mr. F. Proby, of twins.

MARRIAGE.

EVANS—HILLS.—At St. Paul's Cathedral, on the 28th March, by the Revd. J. Cave Brown, M. A., Lewis Pugh Evans, M. A., of Calcutta, Barrister-at-Law, to Veronica Harriet, third daughter of James Hills, Esq., of Neechindapore, Kishnagur.

DEATHS.

INGLIS—At Calcutta, on the 31st March, Eliza, Heysham, the beloved wife of J. W. Inglis, Esq., C. E., Dept. P. W., Lucknow, aged 23 years, 11 months and 2 days.

TIERY.—On the 29th March, of cholera, Mr. Lewis Tiery, aged 32 years and 11 months.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

ARMSTRONG—At Shemoga, on the 31st March, the wife of Lieut. E. Armstrong, Mysore Commission, of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

AGG—At Nowahera, on the 14th March, the wife of Major Agg, 51st Light Infantry, of a son, who did not survive his birth.

LINDSEY—At Dinapore, at the 30th of March, the wife of Captain Richard Chaloner Lindsey, late 24th Regiment, B. N. I., of a daughter.

TURNER—At Benares, on the 2nd of April, the wife of Lieut. Colonel Turner, Staff Corps, of a daughter.

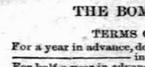
DEATH.

CARNEGIE—At Futtehgurh, on the 31st March, Priscie Marie Hope Connel, the infant daughter of Major Fullerton Carnegie, Staff Corps.

HURLEY—At Ferozepore, on the 23rd ultimo, of typhus fever, Mr. Conductor James Hurley, Ordnance Commissariat Department, aged 54 years, deeply regretted by his relatives and friends.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

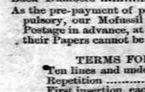


THE splendid A. 1 Aberdeen owned ship ROWENA, Captain GEORGE BELFIELD, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For rates of freight apply to

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for Captain BILTON.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 3rd March 1864.

FOR LONDON.

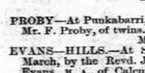


MESSRS. DUNBAR'S favourite Passenger Ship SALAMANCA, 861 Tons, N. N. per Register, G. M. LIVESAY, Commander, has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Salamanca*.

Bombay, 16th February 1864.

FOR LONDON.
(To sail in April.)

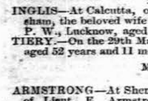


THE superior A. 1 Ship "OCTAVIA, 914 Tons Register, F. BRIS-TOW, Commander, has excellent first-class Cabin accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Octavia*.

Bombay, 18th March 1864

FOR CALCUTTA.



THE A 1 Ship COUNTESS RUSSELL, 965 Tons register, Captain J. THOMSON, will have quick despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,

Agents for the Owners and Captain of the *Countess Russell*.

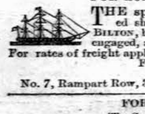
FOR HAVRE.

THE first class French Ship "DUC DE MAGENTA," 558 tons, Captain DERANJO, will have quick despatch *via* Kurrachee. For freight apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,

Agents for the Owners and Captain of the *Duc de Magenta*.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship EMEU, 1,600 Tons and (300 H. P.) Captain C. EARLEY, will be despatched for the above ports on THURSDAY, the 14th April, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Monday the 11th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium not in the ship on the 11th instant.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 1st April, 1864.

N. B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of 12th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Blank Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

FOR KURRACHEE.

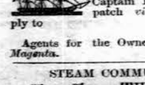
THE S. S. PIONEER, J. WOOLLEY, Commander, will be despatched as above, on TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 P. M.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 6th April 1864.

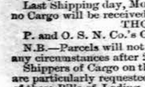
STEAM TO KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship CORINGA, 750 tons, 160 H. P., will be despatched to Karnachee, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) Screw Steam Ship COMORIN, 560 tons, 100 H. P., will be despatched to the Persian Gulf on 16th instant, with Passengers and Cargo, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship ARABIA, 1100 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain HAMLIN, will be despatched on 15th instant, at noon, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo for Calcutta touching at Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo, Madras, Coconada, and Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Passengers for Madras can land at Calicut and proceed from thence by Rail.

The CORINGA will be despatched for Cochin and intermediate ports on 1st May returning by same route in 12 days' time leaving Cochin on 6th.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWULLEN, Commander, will leave for the above Port on MONDAY, the 11th instant, at two P.M., positively.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.

Tuesday....12th April..MAHARAJ..... ..... at 2 P. M.
Friday.....15th " TELEGRAPH..... at 4 P. M.
Tuesday....19th " JOHNSTON CASTLE.... at 5 P. M.
Friday.....22nd " TELEGRAPH..... at 6 P. M.
Tuesday....26th " JOHNSTON CASTLE.... at 6 P. M.
Friday.....29th " TELEGRAPH..... at 2 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Tuesday....12th April..TELEGRAPH..... ..... at 2 P. M.
Friday.....15th " MAHARAJ..... ..... at 6 P. M.
Tuesday....19th " TELEGRAPH..... at 9 A. M.
Friday.....22nd " JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 11 A. M.
Tuesday....26th " TELEGRAPH..... at 1 P. M.
Friday.....29th " JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.

For Passage rates of Freight &c., apply to the undersigned.

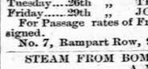
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 9th March 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(Calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)



THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Wednesday..20th April...MAHARAJ..... at 6 P. M.
Thursday.....5th May.....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.
Friday.....22nd May.....MAHARAJ..... at 6 P. M.
Wednesday..8th June.....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

Wednesday..13th April....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.
Monday.....25th April....MAHARAJ..... at 5 P. M.
Wednesday..18th May.....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.
Thursday....26th May.....MAHARAJ..... at 5 P. M.
Wednesday..15th June....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—IN RE "SEBASTIAN CABOT."—Consignees of Cargo by the above vessel, now daily expected here, are particularly requested to send their Invoices and Bills of Lading without any delay to the undersigned, in order that the General Average Statement and Salvage Loss by the said vessel may be adjusted, and delay in discharge of her Cargo avoided.

No Cargo will be delivered until the Consignees thereof have signed the Average Bond, now lying at the office of the undersigned, and have there made a deposit of ten per cent., calculated upon the shippers' valuations less 10 per cent. for charges.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owners of the *Sebastian Cabot*.

Bombay, 1st April 1864.

WANTED A BUTLER.—He must be a person of superior qualifications and first rate testimonials. None need apply who cannot produce them and sleep out at the premises. The work is light, as the advertiser is the only occupier, and there is no family. He does not object to give Rs. 20 per month. A Bengali would be preferred. Apply to the Manager of this paper.

WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN JUST ARRIVED FROM ENGLAND, a situation either in a Bank or Merchant's Office. Can correspond, is a good Accountant, and has had four years' experience in a large Liverpool firm. Address the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED an experienced ENGINEER for the works of the Colaba Press Company. Satisfactory references will be required. Apply to Mr. BROOKS, Secretary, at the office of the Company, Colaba.

5th April, 1864.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE.—A highly respectable female, proceeding to England by the last Mail in April, or first Mail in May, is desirous of accompanying a lady on the voyage. The highest references can be given both as to competency and character. Apply to the Manager of this journal.

NOTICE.—MESSRS. JAMES FINLAY & Co., of Glasgow, opened on the 1st instant, a Branch-house in Liverpool, under the same title, and have assumed as resident Partner there Mr. SAMUEL SMITH. Both Houses are represented in Bombay by the undersigned.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Bombay, 29th March 1864.

NOTICE.—We have this day commenced business as Merchants and Manufacturers Agents.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.

Bombay, 12th February 1864.

TO WOOL DEALERS.—TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co., being well acquainted with the Woollen Manufacturers in Yorkshire and the West of England, are prepared to receive consignments of the Raw Material.

TO CAPITALISTS AND LANDOWNERS.—Gentlemen owning land at Byculla or Tardeo, and prepared to build, are requested to address "Centaur," care of the Manager, who wishes to lease for a term of years certain premises which he desires to have built for him. The buildings will be of an inexpensive kind, and a good rent will be given.

22nd March 1864.

MR. E. LARTER has much pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken over the business of the *Cathedral Hotel*, Forbes Street, where he hopes to realise the same patronage this Hotel has hitherto enjoyed.

Mr. E. L. will spare no efforts to make his friends comfortable, and gain their approbation.

Tiffins as usual, daily, at half-past one.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—CONTRACT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF PASSENGER STATION AND GOODS SHED AT KURJUT.—The Committee of Directors will receive Tenders for the construction of a Passenger Station and Goods Shed Platforms and Porters' Huts at Kurjut.

Drawings, specifications, and conditions of Contract can be seen on application at the Office of the Company's Chief Resident Engineer, Grant Road.

Tenders sealed superscribed "Tenders for Works at Kurjut," must be lodged with the undersigned by noon of WEDNESDAY, the 13th April 1864.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,
G. A. BARNETT, Acting Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Byculla, 8th April 1864.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

TO SHAREHOLDERS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that all Shares in this Company, on which the 3rd Call of Rs. 50 per Share is not paid into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China on or before WEDNESDAY the 20th instant, will be liable to be forfeited in accordance with Clause 17 of Table B. Act XIX. of 1857.

By order of the Directors,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

Bombay, 7th April 1864.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)
તીનેવેલી પ્રેસ કંપનીના લીમીટેદ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 12, Medow Street, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)
વેસ્ટરન ઇનડીઆ શીપ કંપનીની લીમીટેદ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Managers and Treasurers.

No. 12, Meadow Street, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY.—TENDERS will be received at the office of the undersigned up to the 15th April for the supply of 500 tons of best WELSH HARTLEY COALS to be delivered within two weeks from that date, 15th April 1864, at the premises of the Broach Cotton Mills, Umjud Bagh, Broach.

2. Tenders should specify the rate per ton at which the Coals will be supplied.

3. The undersigned reserve to themselves the right of rejecting any Tender without showing cause for so doing.

VAVERLAL UMIASHANKAR & Co.,
Secretaries Broach Cotton Mills Company.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 30th March 1864.

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL, BOMBAY.—TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—TENDERS are required by the Rampart Removal Committee for the Earthwork and Rubble Walling necessary to be done in putting in the Foundations of the European General Hospital, on a site near the ground at present occupied by the Bombay Cricket Club on the Esplanade.

Contractors will have the option of sending in their Tenders, either for a specific sum, as the cost of the whole of the contemplated works, or on a schedule of prices for the several descriptions of work to be executed.

Plans and Specifications may be seen and other information obtained at the Office of the undersigned, near the Cooperage, on the Esplanade, from Monday, the 4th, to Thursday, the 14th April, 1864, at which place also the Tenders addressed to the Rampart Removal Committee, sealed and endorsed "Tenders for the Hospital Foundations" should be delivered not later than noon on SATURDAY, the 16th April 1864.

J. TRUBSHAWE,
Architectural Secretary to the Rampart Removal Committee.

Bombay, 30th March 1864.

NOTICES.

TELEGRAMS FOR EUROPE

WILL be received and despatched through the Egyptian Telegraph by THOMAS BLACK, Peninsular and Oriental Company's Office, Rampart Row, where information as to rates &c. can be obtained.

30th March 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (Limited).—The rate of Interest allowed by the Bank on short dated deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be 4 per cent. per annum, until further notice.

Deposits will also be received at higher rates of Interest, for fixed periods, subject to special arrangement.

W. F. WESCHE,
Bombay, 14th March 1864. Acting Manager.

NOTICE.—BROACH LOAN DISCOUNT, AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).—It is hereby notified, that in pursuance of Clause XXXI. of the Articles of Association of this Company, an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, on Monday the 18th April next, at one o'clock P. M., in order to consider and resolve on the report to be laid before them by the Directors.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ARDASEER BOMONJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 1st April 1864.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA, (CREDIT FONCIER INDIENNE) (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL £2,000,000 IN 100,000 SHARES.

Solicitor in Bombay.—T. H. Crawford, Esq.

Agents—Messrs. Remington & Co.

The Agents in Bombay give notice that they are authorized to treat with persons requiring Loans on the security of Land or Household Property

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited.)

Bombay, 30th March 1864.

THE BOMBAY GRAIN COMPANY, (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a first Call of Rs. 50 per Share is payable at the office of the Company on or before the 31st MARCH, current, after which date Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GREY & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th March 1864.

THE following Passages are required:—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.

For three time-expired men of H. M.'s Military Service.

From Bombay to Singapore.

For eight time-expired Invalids.

From Bombay to Carwar.

For fifty-two Chinese and Malay Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GREY & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 12th March 1864.

THE ALBERT PRESS COMPANY OF KURRACHEE (LIMITED).—PRESS HOUSE TO BE ERECTED AT KURRACHEE.—TENDERS are invited for the erection of a Press House with Engine and Boiler House, Entrance and Entrance Lodge in the Seri Quarter, Kurrachee.

Forms of tender, conditions of contract, specification, and schedules of prices, can be obtained on application to Messrs. FLETCHER & COWIE & Co., the Agents to the Company at Kurrachee, or to the undersigned.

Drawings and abstracts of quantities may be seen at the Office of the Agents at Kurrachee from the 1st to the 10th April, and at the Office of the undersigned from the 14th to the 30th April.

Tenders to be lodged with the Agents at Kurrachee on or before the 25th April by with the undersigned on or before the 1st May 1864.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 30th March 1864.

AT AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) held at the Office of Messrs. FULCHER, COOPER & Co., on WEDNESDAY, the 6th April 1864, at 4 o'clock P.M.:—

PRESENT.—J. LYALL, Esq., in the Chair.

A. R. Scoble, Esq. R. B. Seth,
J. Dodds, Esq. W. F. Hill, Esq.
F. L. Brown, Esq. Jehangeer Hormusjee, Esq.
J. A. Shepherd, Esq. and
W. Cooper, Esq. Purshotumdass Mohundass, Esq.

Mr. Dunbar having been requested to take the Chair, the Advertisement calling the Meeting was read.

The Minutes of the 1st Special Meeting were read and confirmed.

It was proposed by A. R. Scoble, Esq., seconded by W. J. Hill, Esq., and carried unanimously—"That the Resolution passed at a Special General Meeting of the Company held on the 22th February 1864, be confirmed, viz.:—

"That the Capital of the Company be increased from Six and a half Lacs (6,50,000 of Rupees to thirteen Lacs (13,00,000) of Rupees by theissue of two hundred and sixty new Shares of two thousand five hundred (2,500) Rupees each."

J. DUNBAR, Chairman.

Bombay, 6th April 1864.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, RUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Mats, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Poles, Beads, Battan, Pine and other kinds of Timber, on moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE Warree Bunder.

NAVIGATION AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATOR.—The undersigned (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to prpare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen a application.

References kindly permitted to:—

Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,)
Superintendent, Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BAKER, (late I.N.,)
Master Attendant.
Captain C. HAMILTON, (late I.N.,)
Superintendent, Floating Barteries.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.
Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.

Mr. Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required.

J. WILLIAMS,
5. Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Masret R.N. & I.N.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. THOMAS, BOMBAY.—TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—TENDERS are required by the Trustees for portion of the Works necessary to be done in the proposed Restoration of the Cathedral. Plans and Specifications may be seen, and other information obtained, on application, at the Architect's Office, near the Cooperage, on the Esplanade, from Thursday the 24th of April next.

Contractors will have the option of sending in their Tenders, either for a specific sum, as the cost of the whole of the contemplated works or on a schedule of prices for the several descriptions of work to be executed.

Tenders, sealed and endorsed "Tender for works, Bombay Cathedral," addressed to the Trustees, to be left at the Office of the undersigned, not later than noon of SATURDAY, the 16th of April next.

J. TRUBSHAWE, Architect.

Bombay, 30th March 1864.

COWASJEE JEHANGIR BUILDINGS, ELPHINSTONE COLLGE.—TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—THE Trustees of the College are desirous of receiving Tenders for a further portion of the proposed Buildings.

Plans and Specifications may be seen, and further information obtained, at the Office of the undersigned, near the Cooperage, on the Esplande, from Thursday, the 7th, to Thursday, the 14th April next; at which place also the Tenders addressed to the Trustees, sealed and endorsed "Tender for Cowasjee Jeanghir Buildings," should be delivered, not later than noon of SATURDAY, the 16th April next.

Contractors will have the option of sending in their Tenders, either for a specific sum as the cost of the whole of the contemplated works or on a schedule of prices for the several descriptions of work to be executed.

J. TRUBSHAWE, Architect.

Bombay, 30th March 1864.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી ઓરીએન્યલ શીપ ઓનીંગ એશોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

ધી ઓરિયંટલ શિપ ઓનીંગ એશોશીએશન લિમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the Association are requested to pay into the Central Bank of Western India, the 3rd Call of Rs. 250 per Share, on or before the 1st of April next, after which date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on ever-due Call, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture.

S. P. FRAMJEE, Secretary and Treasurer.

Beer Depot, Office No. 31, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 25th February 1864.

WANKLYN'S NEW PATENT MACARTHY GIN.

Fluted Iron Roller.

The Patentee, in introducing this Gin to Public attention, begs to state that it is believed that the substitution of his *Patent Iron Roller*, with *Grooves or Flutes cut in the metal, will invade the thereout contained plants which are made against the ordinary Rollers covered with Leather.* The fine steel Grooves which are cut in the Metal itself, are the most durable character, and being placed much closer together than they can be in Leathern, enable the Gin to clean a much greater weight of Cotton, and in this respect will probably equal the Saw Gin, without injuring the fibre, it strips the cotton completely, without cutting them, or damaging the Cotton in any way, nor will the Iron Roller yield to climatic influences as the Leather Rollers appear to do.

The Patentee is now prepared to grant Licenses on easy terms to the Makers of Cotton Gins for the use of his Improvements, and as his attention has been called to make of any dimensions, the parties in Foreign Countries who have Macarthy Gin with faulty Rollers, can have them exchanged for the new Patent Iron Grooved Rollers, and are requested to make early application to the Patentee.

WANKLYN, Bury, Lancashire.

The price of the new Patent Roll, with Grooved Iron Roller, 11-inch wide, with Gearing to be worked by hand ..... £ 5
Do. do., 2 " " " ..... £ 10

Estimates with drawings &c. may be obtained from and Orders forwarded through PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

MESSRS. SYKES & Co, HUMMUM STREET, FORT—HAVE received, by the last Mail a lot of Photographic chemicals, Albuminized Paper being selected by Mr. Sykes now in England.

Series de Waterloo Stereoscopic Portraits of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Rao Bahadoor Ramchunder Seeanjuje.

They also beg leaving to notice, that they hold a very price stock of Albums, and Gold Lockets, of very choice designs, together with an assortment of Cameras, Lenses, and Photographic requisites, of every description.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, daily expected.

Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen. LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1864.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 " 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 " 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of ACTON & WORTHINGTON of Dublin:—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at	per doz.	Rs. 40
Do. MOSELLE,		do.	" 36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry		do.	" 30
Do. Excellent Golden		do.	" 28
Do. Excellent Pale		do.	" 26
PORT, Old, very superior		do.	" 80
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts		do.	" 8

FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.

MADEIRA, a Select Wine		do.	Rs. 28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy		do.	" 25
St. GEORGE, Do.		do.	" 22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine		do.	" 24
Do. do. Breakfast do.		do.	" 20
Do. do. do.		do.	" 18
Do. do. St. ESTEPHE (Bombay bottled)		do.	" 15
OLD COGNAC, superior		do.	" 25

☞ Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.

(LATE R. TODD, AND JAMES ADELPHI, LONDON.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c. :—

Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	Rs.	40 0
Do. " a Crown		30 0
Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints		21 0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality		40 0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.		36 0
Hock, Fine Flavour and Strength		30 0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.		36 0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal		23 0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal		29 0
Do. Golden, Do.		26 0
Do. Green Seal		29 0
Do. Red Seal		33 0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal		33 0
Claret Light Capsule, Brand		30 0
Do. Yellow Seal		23 0
Do. Red Do. Pints		17 0
Do. Do. Quarts		33 0
Port, Black Seal		26 0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac		34 0
Do. Brand o Crown		24 0
Old Tom, Red Seal		18 0
Gin, Black Seal		18 0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct Orders at sight.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

In consequence of the greatly increased value of Sherry during the past years, and the further advance now made in Spain upon this Wine, Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are obliged from and after this date to raise their quotations to the above rates, 15th February 1864.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES from Messrs. Gledstanes, Coningham & Co., at the undermentioned reduced prices:—

Fine old Port, Black Seal	Rs. 20	per dozen.
Pints	" 14	"
Old Pale Cognac	" 20	"
Fine very old Do.	" 36	"
Sauterne	" 20	"

Apply to LEGGATT & Co.

Rampart Row, 10th February 1864.

MESSRS. JULES, STEGFRIED & Co., 11, Rampart Row, ont à vendre aux prix suivants des VINS DE BORDEAUX et des COGNACS qu'ils peuvent garantir etre purs et de qualité supérieure.

BORDEAUX.

		par. douzaine.
St. Estéphe Eschenaer Beneke & Co. à		Rs. 13
St. Tulien do.	do.	" 18
Pauillac do.	do.	" 25
Pontet Canet do.	do.	" 35

COGNACS.

Old Brandy, Rouyer Aimé & Co.		" 18
Champagne, A. Vergez & Co.		" 26
Etiquette Blanche, L. de Bussy		" 30
1825 Etiquette Bleue, do.		" 50

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned the following Wines, &c., received from Messrs. F. Giesler and Co. of London:—

Champagne, in case containing 1 doz. each.			
Mosselle, do.	do.	1	"
Sherry, do.	do.	3	"
Claret, do.	do.	2	"
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes		½	"

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell, of Oporto:—

Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing 3 doz. each.			
Sherry, do.	do.	3	"
Brandy, do.	do.	1	"
Old Tom, do.	do.	1	"
Whiskey, do.	do.	1	"

W. NICOL & Co.

WINE, SPIRIT AND BEER PRICE LIST.

SHERIES—

Black Seal.....Amontillado.....	per dozen	Rs.	36
Red.....Pale Dry	"	"	30
Brown do. } Good Dinner Wines ...	"	"	24
White do. }			
Brown do. }			
Yellow do. }	"	"	22
MADEIRA, very old	"	"	42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity. Quarts	"	"	30
Do. .....Pints	"	"	16
Red Seal .....Quarts	"	"	24
Do. .....Pints	"	"	43
CLARET—			
Chateaux Margeaux ...	"	"	34
Do. Leoville ...	"	"	28
St. Julien ...	"	"	22
Medoc ...	"	"	16
Do. .....Pints	"		9
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality, Grisler's .....Pints	"	"	45
Do. Do. .....Pints	"	"	24
Do. Do. ...Cunliffe's	"	"	45
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	"	"	24
Do. Do. De St. Marceaux & Co.'s	"	"	41
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	"	"	24
Do. Do. A. De Paul's ...Quarts	"	"	40
Do. Do. Do. .....Pints	"	"	24
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still { By Deinhard } Moselle { and Jordan }	"	"	39
HOCK" } .....Pints	"	"	20
MOSELLE..... }			
NOYEAU, VERMOUTH, ABYSINTH.			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE...Quarts	"	"	21
Do. Do. ...Pints	"	"	12
CURACOA	"	"	42
MARASCHINO	"	"	42
COUNTRY BRANDY .....Pints	"	"	18
SPIRITS—			
Brandies, 3, 18, 24, 30	"	"	30
RUM .....Rose, Pine and Jamaica...	"	"	29
GIN—OLD TOM...Seagar & Co....	"	"	21
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	"	"	12
HOLLAND GIN in Square Bottles	"	"	24
MACKINLAY'S L. L. WHISKEY.....	"	"	21
ORANGE BITTERS..in Stopped Bottles Quarts	"	"	18
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	"	"	10
CHERRY CORDIAL Do. ...Quarts	"	"	11
GINGER BRANDY Do. ...Pints	"	"	11
Do. Cordial Do. ...Quarts	"	"	21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's Beer in Quarts and Pints Country-bottled.
Bass's Beer by Cameron and Saunders Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Beer in Quarts and Pints.
Alfdas Ehlert's Beer in Quarts and pints.
Allsopp's Beer by F. Friend and Co. in Quarts and Pints
Gunness's Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Barclay Perkins and Co.'s Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Stout in Quarts and Pints.

TREACHER & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a competent BOOK-KEEPER and ACCOUNTS CLERK. Salary Rs. 100 per month. Apply with Testimonials to "X.," office of this paper.

WANTED, for a first class English ship now loading for England, a good experienced CHIEF OFFICER who has good Testimonials of qualification. For particulars apply to BYRAMJEE & MERWANJEE. No. 3, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

LOST, between Malabar Hill and the Dadur Station, a small black patent leather POCKET BOOK, envelope shaped. Contents—A few letters of no use to any person but the owner.
A reward will be paid to any person bringing the same to the office of Messrs. PASSMORE & Co, Medow Street.

FIFTY RUPEES REWARD.—Notice is hereby given, that on or about the 17th March last, a blank piece of Draft French Paper quarter sheet, having the signatures of the firm of Kanjee Waljee by the hands of Khimjee Waljee in the Guzrathi character written upon it, was lost by me. Any person who may have found the same or thereafter may find the same, and will deliver it to the undersigned at the office of MOORARJEE NATHA, situate at Wadgadee, next to Jew Mosque, will receive the above reward of Rupees 50.—Dated this 8th day of April 1864.

Witness, DOSSA MOORARJEE.
મનોકચંદ ખુશાલ.
MANOCKCHUND KHOSSHALL.

FOR SALE, the Clipper ship *Belgravia*, Captain PENYCOOST, 1324 tons, now nearly loaded for Liverpool. Apply to
LYON BROTHERS & Co.

THE INDIAN CARRYING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—In consequence of the Asiatic Banking Company leasing our premises we will remove to No. 1, Hornby Row, on the 15th Instant, where business will be carried on as usual.
WILLIAM COMRIE, Acting Manager.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that a Branch of this Bank will be opened in Calcutta on 1st May proximo, under the charge of MR. J. M. ALEXANDER.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

NOTICE OF SALE.—On THURSDAY next, the 14th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., several unclaimed and distrained Vehicles together with other distrained Property will be sold by Auction to the highest bidders, at the Tent pitched outside the Bazar Gate.
W. FELLOWS,
Collector of Municipal Taxes.
Bombay, Collector of Municipal Taxes Office, 8th April 1864.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

1.—CANDIDATES FOR DEGREES and GRADUATES are required to be in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, to-day, at three o'clock precisely, to robe and have their places assigned them.

2.—The SENATE are requested to be in the Durbar Room by four o'clock.

3.—Visitors should alight from their carriages either (1) at the large steps on the West side of the Town Hall, or (2) under the North porch of the Town Hall.

4.—Seats will be reserved for ladies, and gentlemen accompanying ladies, near the University semi-circle, that is, at the South end of the Hall, fronting the Statue of Mountstuart Elphinstone.

5.—Other gentlemen will take their seats further from the University semi-circle.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Malta*, will be closed on THURSDAY, the 14th April 1864, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 9 o'clock A. M.
Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Emeu*, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 13th April 1864, at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late fetching will be kept open on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 14th idem.
Letters, &c., for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

Mails for Kurrachee, per steamer *Pioneer*, will be closed TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 P. M.
Mails for Kurrachee, per steamer *Coringa*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

MAILS FOR THE PERSIAN GULF.

Mails for Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussarah, per steamer *Comoria*, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 P. M.

MAILS FOR MALABAR COAST, &c.

Mails for Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo, Madras, Coconada, Bimlipatam and Calcutta, per steamer *Arabia*, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 10 A. M.

CALENDAR—APRIL, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Qr., Thursday 7th ..... 5h. 0m. A. M.
Full Moon, Friday 22nd ..... 6h. 10m. A. M.
Last Quarter, Friday 29th ..... 9h. 26m. A. M.

Dates	Sundays, Festivals, &c.,	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	Even	Evening Guns fired.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Mon.	11 Twilight ends at 7.27	5 47	6 15	1 48	2 9	
Tues.	12 Mars sets at 2h.13m	5 46	6 15	2 32	2 56	
Wed.	13 Jupiter rises at 9.44	5 45	6 16	3 21	3 51	
Thur.	14 Jupiter sets at 7. 40.	5 44	6 15	4 25	5 3	
Fri.	15 Saturn rises at 5.21.	5 44	6 16	5 42	6 20	
Sat.	16 Saturn sets at 5. 19.	5 43	6 16	6 58	7 31	
Sun.	17 3rd Sunday after Easter.	5 42	6 17	8 2	8 28	

8th April 1864, Time—8h. 50m. 22.3.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.			
ADEN	Mar. 21	KURRACHEE	April 1
AGRA	April 5	LAHORE	Mar. 30
ALLAHABAD	April 5	LONDON	Mar. 23
AUSTRALIA	Feb.	MADRAS	April 5
ALEXANDRIA	April 2	MADRAS	April 5
BANGALORE	April 1	MALTA	Jan. 16
CALCUTTA	April 2	MEERUT	April 5
CAPE	Mar. 3	OUDH	April 2
CEYLON	Mar. 28	PUNJAUB	Mar. 12
COCHIN	April 2	PENANG	Mar. 23
DELHI	Mar. 26	RANGOON	Mar. 25
FRANCE	Mar. 29	SUEZ	Mar. 14
HONGKONG	Mar. 15	SINGAPORE	Mar. 23

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1864.

THE Notification issued on Saturday evening by the Government of Bombay removes all uncertainty as to the most important point of Sir Charles Trevelyan's Budget. The valuation of imported cotton goods at the Custom House has been adjusted, as nearly as a reasonable allowance for ordinary fluctuations in price will admit, to the market rates of the day. Thus, for instance, Shirtings, which have up to this time been valued at only nine annas a pound, are now to be valued at a rupee a pound. A seven pound Shirting will pay duty, therefore, on seven rupees instead of four rupees, so that by this adjustment the tax on the importation of English piece goods is increased by more than 75 per cent. The Finance Minister has grown bold since last year, when he thought it necessary to apologize for *not reducing* the 5 per cent. duty on these goods, and when, to excuse himself, he pleaded that after all the duty only amounted to 2½ per cent., as the valuation on which it was paid was only one-half of the real market value. Now, he is not satisfied with nearly doubling the valuation, but the full amount can be levied, and it is confirmed by the *Times of India's* corrected telegram of Saturday, though the official Notification makes no mention of any increase in the rate of duty,—he has actually raised the 5 per cent. tax to 7½ per cent. If this be the case, the new impost is worse even than the old 10 per cent. duty, which the English manufacturers reluctantly submitted to at a time when there was a chronic deficit in the Indian Treasury.

None but an honest, crotchetty Englishman, with his head full of cosmopolitan whims and fancies, and his mind impressed with the belief that every statesmen in this country ought to take an exclusively Indian view of political and financial affairs, would have ventured to produce a Budget of which the principal provision is so outrageously unfair to English interests. Sir Charles Trevelyan has, as Finance Minister for India, one fixed idea, that the Income Tax must be abolished in 1865; and to attain this end he is willing, it would seem, to sacrifice the principles on which alone a system of just taxation can be based. It is a sound maxim of government that taxes on common articles of food and clothing should only be levied to meet an emergency, and should be repealed whenever the extreme pressure which created the necessity for them is removed. An Income and Property Tax, on the other hand, ought to be one of the prominent means of raising revenue in every well-ordered State. The chief objection to the Income Tax in India, on its first introduction, was that it could not be collected without resort to intimidation and oppression such as would stir up general discontent throughout the country. Mr. Wilson, however, was too deeply convinced of the advantages of giving India a sound financial system, to abandon his experiment; and the tax has now been collected for four years without causing any of the terrible consequences foretold by Anglo-Indian prophets. How, indeed, was it possible that the Natives should be disposed to rebel against the Government for imposing a tax to which only one man in five hundred of the whole population is subjected? Mr. Laing clearly showed in one of his Financial Statements that the Income Tax is paid by some 300,000 persons, nearly all of whom, of course, live in the large towns, and belong to a wealthy class which ought to be taxed in preference to any other class of the people, but which in India had till Mr. Wilson's advent escaped taxation altogether. Is it just, then, to raise the price of the clothing of the peasantry of India, by doubling or trebling the duty on English Piece Goods, in order to abolish a tax which is really unknown to the mass of the population, but which is obnoxious to the rich natives who from living in the Presidency towns and mixing with Englishmen have learnt the English habit of grumbling and love to talk big about their rights and privileges? There might be some pretence of an excuse for the increase of duty, if Sir Charles Trevelyan wanted money. But, in spite of a deficit of a million in the Opium Revenue, he actually has a surplus this year; and he can only want the double import duty on piece goods to swell his surplus next year and enable him to show such a flourishing state of the finances as will convince every one that India may safely dispense with the Income Tax. Of course, it is unlikely that he has openly stated this to be his reason for the act of injustice he has committed. Possibly, he maintains that it is a wise policy to foster the native manufacture of cotton by means of a prohibitive duty on English goods. But, if the Indian mill-owners require a protective duty, in addition to the immense advantages they already possess in the cheapness of Indian labour and the power they have of purchasing cotton at their own doors without the cost of freight, to enable them to keep up the race of competition with English manufacturers, they deserve to fail in their enterprize. Besides, who are these mill owners? Principally the enormously wealthy natives of Bombay and other cities of Western India. Is it acting in defence of native interests to enrich these gentlemen still more abundantly by giving them the monopoly of the sale of cotton goods in India? The ultimate result of Sir Charles Trevelyan's financial measures, so far as we can understand them, will be: to close the Indian market for English goods, and to make every ryot in India pay an increased price for his langotee, for the benefit of fortunate native millowners, who, as if this were not enough gain for them, are also to be relieved from payment of an Income Tax! Truly, this is a literal rendering of the Scriptural saying that "to him that hath shall be given, and from him that hath not shall be taken away even that which he hath." What more felicitous state can be imagined for mortal man on this earth than that of a Baboo in Calcutta or a Native Esquire in Bombay, under the rule of an English Government which has a Finance Minister whose sole policy seems to be to swell the money bags of the rich while he grinds the faces of the poor!

We are anxious to draw the attention of the public to the case of a native, who, in May or June last, was sentenced to be hanged for murder, by the Joint Judge of the Concan, Mr. Gonne. The facts are briefly as follows: On the 25th of February 1863, the Bombay Government appointed Mr. Gonne Joint Judge of the Concan. Act 29 of 1845 empowers the Bombay Government to make such an appointment, *with the consent of the Governor General* in Council. But the consent of the Governor General was not obtained until the 11th of July 1863. Mr. Gonne, however, at once entered on the duties of his office; and, on some date between the 25th of February and 11th of July, tried and sentenced to death, subject to the confirmation of the Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, the unfortunate man whose history we are now relating. The case was then sent, with others, for confirmation. In the meantime, the convict was dragged off to the condemned cell, there to remain until a review of the proceedings by the High Court either sent him at once to the gallows, or set him free. In the usual course of things, the decision and sentence of the Joint Judge would have been either confirmed or cancelled, within twenty days of their being passed. But, in this case, a preliminary objection was raised by counsel. It was urged, what was indeed apparent to every one who took the trouble to read Act 29 of 1845, that, as the Governor General had not given his consent to Mr. Gonne's appointment until the 11th of July 1863, all Judicial Acts done by that officer, previous to that date, were utterly null and void. In this view, the Judges of the High Court concurred. They ruled that "the consent of the Governor General in Council must mean the previous consent." In December 1863, therefore, or upwards of six months after the unfortunate wretch had been sentenced to death, and placed in the condemned cell daily expecting to be hanged, a formal writ issued from the High Court to the Joint Judge of the Concan, at Tanna, upsetting all his judicial decisions passed between the 25th of February and the 11th of July. English readers will suppose from the inordinate delay that occurred in trying this simple point of law, that Tanna is probably upwards of a thousand miles from Bombay, and that communication between the two places is difficult. Whereas, Tanna is really about twenty miles from Bombay, and five or six railway trains run daily from one place to the other. What was done consequent on the decision of the Judges of the High Court, we cannot state positively. But we believe the supposed murderer was left in the condemned cell, until a law could be passed to legalize the cases tried by Mr. Gonne and declared by the High Court to be null and void. Such a law was introduced into the Council of the Governor General on the 8th of March 1864; and was without any discussion, passed, and became an Act of the Legislature towards the close of March. It runs as follows:—

A Bill to give validity to certain acts and proceedings of the Joint Judge of the Konkan.

Preamble. Whereas the Government of Bombay is empowered under Act XXIX. of 1845 to appoint, with the consent of the Governor General of India in Council, a Joint Judge in any Zillah of the Bombay Presidency, whenever the state of judicial business shall render such an appointment expedient; and whereas on the twenty-fifth day of February 1863 the Government of Bombay appointed a Joint Judge of the Zillah of the Konkan, and did not obtain the consent of the Governor General of India in Council until the eleventh day of July 1863; and whereas the Governor General of India in Council alluded to in Act XXIX. of 1845, signifies the previous consent, and it is therefore necessary to give legal validity to all orders and decisions passed and all proceedings held by any officer exercising the powers of Joint Judge of the Konkan between the twenty-fifth day of February 1863 and the said eleventh day of July 1863, it is enacted as follows:—

1. The consent granted by the Governor General of India in Council on the eleventh day of July 1863 to the appointment by the Government of Bombay of a Joint Judge of the Konkan, shall have the same effect as if it had been granted before the twenty-fifth day of February 1863, and no order or decision passed and no proceeding held by any officer appointed to the said office of Joint Judge of the Konkan on or after the said twenty-fifth day of February 1863 and before the said eleventh day of July 1863, shall be deemed to be invalid merely by reason of such order or decision having been passed or such proceeding having been held without the consent of the Governor General of India in Council to the appointment of Joint Judge of the Konkan having been previously given.

Sanctioning given by Governor General to appointment of Joint Judge of the Konkan to have effect as if given before twenty-fifth February 1863.

It is necessary here to point out, that, up to this day, none of the cases tried between the 25th of February and 11th of July 1863 have been reviewed by the High Court on their merits. The Judges ruled, on broad principles, that all were illegal "ab initio; and, therefore, very properly refused to go into their merits. Now that a retrospective law has, with what justice we do not care to discuss, legalised Mr. Gonne's illegal judicial proceedings, the case of the supposed murderer will, we hope, be called on, without another day's delay. If the Judges differ from Mr. Gonne, and decide that the man is innocent, we shall have the edifying reflection, that an innocent man has been kept in solitary confinement for ten months in the condemned cell, expecting that, every time his door was opened, the hangman would be ushered in, to pinion and drag him off to the gallows. If the Judges agree with Mr. Gonne that the man is guilty, the case, though less painful, will still be most discreditable to all concerned in this disgraceful bungling.

Since writing the above, a rumour has reached us that the poor wretch has very recently died of cholera in the Tanna jail. Whether this rumour is true or not, we cannot say. But, be he dead or alive, guilty or innocent, we will not rest until his case is fairly brought before the Home Government and Parliament. This is no occasion for sensational writing, though the facts would not afford a bad text. We have, therefore, studiously avoided any attempt to picture the mental suffering, more painful than twenty hangings, undergone by the convict, during his weary days and nights of solitary confinement in the condemned cell. We do not look here for justice, but to England; and feel confident that we do not look in vain. In conclusion, we will only point out, that Mr. Anderson, the Judicial Secretary who illegally recommended Mr. Gonne's appointment, has, since that period, been promoted to the Council of the Governor General; and is the person who introduced and carried the law for legalising Mr. Gonne's illegalities. Whilst Mr. Gonne, with the proverbial luck of those connected with the Melvill family, has been promoted to the post of Judicial Secretary, his special aptitude for that onerous post being exemplified by his inability to understand the plain law under which his appointment of Joint Judge was conferred upon him.

We *(Englishman)* understand that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Campbell has been ordered up to report on the Sudder Court of Agra, and a precious business he will have of it. The mutineers did make one clear sweep of the *serishta* and its arrears; but as their acts are considered illegal, we fear they have only added to the confusion. The Agra Sudder Court has been a real Augean stable for many years, and we envy no man the job of cleansing it.

The same journal understands that the Financial Commissioners sent out from England to revise the accounts of the Public Works Department, have submitted their report, and that it has been generally approved by the government of India. The principal reforms recommended are placing all kinds of Public Works in one budget, and an entire change in the form of budgets, modifications in dealing with the reserve funds or unappropriated balances of budget grants, an audit of the entire monthly expenditure, preparation of the accounts by Executive Engineers instead of Controllers, and the formation of a central office of account for Public Works expenditure throughout India. These reforms, with some slight modifications, have been approved by the Government of India. Colonel Cheseney stands appointed as Accountant-General, and Mr. Kellner as Deputy.

The following on the organisation of the messes of native regiments is also from the same paper:—"A committee is now sitting at Peshawur for the purpose of considering the organisation of the messes of native regiments. It is constituted as follows: Major Richardson, C.B., Commanding 6th Bengal Cavalry, President; Major Curtis, 4th Cavalry; Major Parker, 71st Highlanders; Major Cox, 24th Punjabees; and Major Chamberlain, 23rd Muzbee Pioneers, Members. This action has been taken none too soon, for complaints of the present anomalous system have been pouring in on all sides. The settlement will, of course, under the present regimental organization, be attended with considerable difficulty, but we cannot agree in the remarks made by our contemporary the *Hurkaru* regarding married officers. In the Royal Army now, as was the case in the old Native Army, a married officer when his wife is with him, is by indulgence, not by right, exempted from attendance at mess. His subscription certainly continues, but then he has the advantage of being allowed to get all his stores from the mess at a considerably cheaper rate than he could obtain them from a shop. When his wife goes home he is of course compelled, as a single man *pro tem*, to dine at mess. There is no such rule in the corps whatever. It is merely strict justice, and even if there be a hardship, it is not one which the government is bound to see. So long as his wife is with him the government is willing to allow him to enjoy her society at home, but when she is absent, he is, so far as the regiment is concerned, a single man and treated as such. In fact, it would be unfair to the officers were he not so treated and every officer might claim to be allowed to mess in his own bungalow. It would be better to do away with messing altogether, than to interfere with a rule against which no just argument can be raised. Let the system of living, among the officers, be assimilated to that in the French army, and the mistake will soon make itself apparent in the utter disappearance of the little *esprit de corps* left in the Native Army. Besides, in our opinion, exemption from attendance at mess leads to no saving in the case of a married man whose wife is not with him. So long as he dines at mess, he need keep up a establishment of household servants, and his actual meals will cost him but little, if any, more than they would if he became his own purveyor. Unless a man restrict himself to curry and rice, he will effect no saving at all by messing in his own bungalow."

By way of Madras we have received Cape papers to the 20th of February. From them we gather that Sir Percy Douglas, the Commander of the Forces, is in Kaffraria, on a tour of inspection of the military posts on the Frontier.

The Customs Returns for the last quarter show a falling off in imports of more than a quarter of a million sterling as compared with 1862, but an increase of £62,634 in the value of the exports.

President Brand had arrived in the Free State. There have been further disturbances in the Transvaal Republic.

All quiet on the frontier; cattle-thefts decreasing.

The *Rapid*, Commander Jago, had brought down from the East Coast two hundred and eighty negro slaves captured in the Mozambique.

Bishop Tozer has decided to abandon the Central African Mission. Dr. Livingstone was alive and well in December. Further particulars will be found further on in our columns.

The country is in splendid condition; the harvest has been abundant, and the vintage promises to be good. Abundant rains have fallen throughout the colony. Trade still dull.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

COLOMBO, 8TH APRIL.
Steamer *Kurrachee* sailed for Cochin.

MADRAS, 9TH APRIL.
Steamer *Nubia* sailed for Calcutta.

MADRAS, 10TH APRIL.
Steamer *Sydney* from Cochin anchored.

NOTIFICATION.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following telegram, received from the Financial Secretary to the Government of India:—

With reference to Section one hundred and seventy-nine of Act six of eighteen hundred and sixty-three, the Governor General of India has approved of the substitution immediately on your receipt of this telegram of the following fixed valuations for the existing tariff values of the undermentioned British and Foreign Cotton goods imported by sea.

1. Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, and Prints are to be valued at one Rupee or the half of two Rupees.

Long cloth and Jeans at fourteen annas or the double of seven annas.

T Cloths at twelve annas or the double of six annas.

Domestics, Sheetings, and Drills, at twelve annas or the double of six annas.

Bleached Brocades, spotted or striped Shirtings not exceeding thirty-six inches wide, at three annas per yard or the half of six annas.

Twist, made twist, is to be valued as follows, namely: numbers sixteen to twenty-four at thirteen annas and nine pies or the half of twenty-nine seven annas and six pies; numbers twenty-eight to thirty-two at fourteen annas and nine pies or the half of twenty-nine annas and six pies; numbers thirty-eight to forty-two at one Rupee and three pies or half of two Rupees and six pies; numbers forty-eight to fifty-two at one Rupee one anna and nine pies or the half of two Rupees three annas and six pies; number sixty at one Rupee and three annas or the half of two Rupees and six annas; number seventy at one Rupee and four annas or the doule of ten annas; number eighty at one Rupee five annas and three pies or the half of two Rupees ten annas and six pies; number ninety at one Rupee six annas and nine pies or half of two Rupees twelve annas and six pies; number one hundred at one Rupee seven annas and six pies or the double of eleven annas and nine pies, numbers one hundred and ten to one hundred and fifty at one Rupee twelve annas and nine pies or the half of three Rupees nine annas and six pies; numbers one hundred and sixty to two hundred at two Rupees one anna and three pies or the half of four Rupees two annas and six pies.

Water twist is to be valued as follows, namely: number twenty at fourteen annas or the double of seven annas; number thirty at fifteen annas and three pies or the half of thirty annas and six pies; number forty at one Rupee one annaand three pies or the half of two Rupees two annas and six pies; number fifty at one Rupee three annas and three pies or the half of two Rupees six annas and six pies.

Colored Yarn is to be valued as follows, namely: Turkey red, all kinds, at one Rupee and nine annas or the half of three Rupees and two annas.

Orange red and other colour at one Rupee and four annas or the double of ten annas.

The weight of coloured yarn for assessment of duty thereon is to be ascertained as at present.

Articles other than the foregoing which are included in the table of fixed valuations hitherto in force will continue to be assessed for customs duty according to those valuations until further notice.

By order,
A. D. ROBERTSON,
Officiating Chief Secretary to Government.
Bombay Castle, 9th April 1864.—*Government Gazette Extraordinary, April 9.*

BOMBAY.

We understand that Mr. S. Wilson has sent in the resignation of his appointment as Assistant Conservator of Forests in Poona, Nuggur and Sattara.

We are informed that the Bombay Association contemplate petitioning Her Majesty's Government on the subject of the recent changes in the Civil Service Examination-Rules.

The troops in garrison will parade for brigade exercise this morning at half-past 5 o'clock A.M., near the Band Stand, to be drawn up in line as follows:—the 28th Regiment N.I. on the right, 4th Rifles in the centre, and 21st Regiment on the left.
Field States not required.

We are requested to state that such ladies and gentlemen as may not have received cards of invitation from the University Registrar to this day's Convocation, and are desirous of being present at the ceremony, will oblige by sending their cards during the day to the Town Hall to the address of Dr. Sinclair.

Her Majesty's sloop of war steamer *Wasp*, intended to replace the *Hornet* on this station, arrived in Simon's Bay on the 15th of February. She will first call at Trincomalie, where the *Hornet* proceeds to meet her. We are given to understand that the Indian Squadron will in future consist of about 10 vessels.

The launch of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's new steam yacht the *Crawford Family*, took place at Mazagon on Saturday last in the presence of a large number of the owner's friends. Although some difficulty was experienced at the outset, ultimately the vessel glided off the ways in splendid style. She is a beautiful model, and when fitted with her engines and ready for sea, it is expected will turn out a clipper. A band of music was present, and the proceedings altogether partook of a very jovial character.

Considerable anxiety is expressed for the safety of the fine ship *Shannon*, 1101 tons, bound from Liverpool, October 13th, to this port with a general cargo; and reports are in circulation that pieces of her wreck were picked up some time since in the English Channel, but on enquiry we find this is without the slightest foundation. There are several vessels quite as long overdue as she is, and looking to the protracted passages of all the late arrivals we are inclined to think the anxiety is premature, and the good vessel will yet arrive safely.—*Bombay Saturday Review.*

The G. I. P. Railway are evidently "in" for a serie of losses which will cost them a very pretty penny. To the recent fires at Boree Bunder and the accident at the Mahim Junction have now to be added three conflagrations on the South Eastern Line. Some of them, fortunately, were of small account; the third, however, which occurred at Julgaum, was a much more serious affair. Forty-seven waggons were, we understand, destroyed, and the passengers' lives endangered. The wife of an officer in the army who was riding with her husband in the guard's van had a very narrow escape, we are told. A strict enquiry is being made into the matter. The result of which, doubtless, will be about as satisfactory as these enquiries generally are.

We learn from the Cape papers that several of the steamers belonging to the disbanded Anglo-Chinese fleet had put into Simon's Bay on their way to England. The *Ballarat* transport, from Shanghai, arrived on the 10th of February; the *China*, screw steamer, on the 20th of January, screw steamer, the *Scout*, and *Tien Tsin*, also steamers, all on the 27th of January. In addition to these the *Ariel* had arrived from the Zaubesi; the *Conqueror* from Plymouth on her way to Japan; the *Falcon* from Plymouth on her way to Australia; and the *Pelorus* from Plymouth for China. The last named vessels all belong to the Royal Navy.

A Curious Verdict.—On Saturday last the Coroner's jury which was empannelled to inquire into the cause of the death of the woman named Purbumma, who it is strongly suspected of having been strangled by her husband and who has since absconded, returned the following curious verdict, namely, that "the deceased was *strangulated*; but by whom so *strangulated* there is not sufficient evidence to show." The word *strangulated* is never applied to such cases as the one under investigation, and only to the disease called Hernia. Probably the jury was formed of a quorum of medical apprentices.

The man suspected of having murdered this unfortunate woman has escaped into the Nizam's country, and we understand a warrant has been applied for, which will be sent to the Resident at Hyderabad to execute in the usual manner according to the terms of the treaty between the British and the Nizam's Government.

The following paragraph, taken from the leading journal in Calcutta was commend to our readers in Bombay:—"The *Englishman* has now been established for some few years, and yet there are two facts daily advertised in its columns to which the attention of our public cannot somehow be drawn. The first is, that all communications are to be addressed either to the Editor or the Managing Proprietor, certainly not to the Printer; and the second, that advertisements of any length cannot be received, for insertion the next day, after 3 P. M. The establishment of a daily paper cannot be so conducted here as in England, and yet the late receipt of lengthy advertisements is the rule rather than the exception. In fact, the practice has caused us so much inconvenience, and led to so much expense, that for the future the rule will, except in cases of emergency, be strictly adhered to, and even on such advertisements as are received on the plea of emergency we shall be compelled to levy a fine."

We read in the *Cape Argus* of the 20th of February that "amongst the passengers per *Hydaspes*, from London to Calcutta, was Mr. Thompson, an officer of the Zoological Society of London, in charge of a fine collection of birds, &c., sent in exchange by the above Society to the Baboo Rajendra Mullick of Calcutta. The only loss of this collection, numbering thirty-one specimens, appears to be in the best health and surprisingly fine condition; and it may be interesting to many—to naturalists in particular—as showing what may be achieved by unremitting care and able management, to know that Mr. Thompson had been so fortunate as not to lose a single specimen since his departure from London. Such a success for so long a voyage we believe to be entirely without a parallel in the transfer of living natural history specimens. The collection consisted of deer, ostriches (South American), cranes, white pea-fowl, white pheasants, Californian quails, curassows, and two specimens of ducks from America. Mr. Thompson intends returning to London by the *Hydaspes* in charge of a large collection of animals, &c. awaiting him in Calcutta for the Zoological Society."

Mr. F. H. Souter, Superintendent of Police at Ahmednuggur, has been appointed acting Commissioner of Police at Bombay in succession to Mr. Forjett, who proceeds to England by the mail of the 14th instant, and arrived at the Presidency on Saturday last. The salary of Mr. Souter has been fixed at Rs. 1,700 per mensem, with free quarters in the Mazagon Police Office; and it is rumoured that when Mr. Crawford returns from leave to England in November next his appointment as Commissioner of Police, the duties of which he never yet performed, will be wrestled from him and five hundred rupees a month deducted from his present salary to make up Mr. Souter's salary to the amount just stated. Mr. Souter will then be confirmed as Commissioner of Police, and Mr. Crawford will revert to his original post as Senior Magistrate on a reduced salary of Rs. 2,000 per mensem. We also hear that under this arrangement Mr. Edginton will be appointed Deputy Commissioner of Police, an appointment for which he is in every way well qualified. Mr. Edginton is now, we believe, the oldest European police officer in the force, and his services will merit this acknowledgment on the part of Government.

Mr. Souter will assume charge of his duties from Mr. Forjett on Wednesday next, the 13th instant,

CASH BALANCES.

In continuation of Notification No. 1111, dated the 27th ultimo, the following Statement of Cash Balances, as reported up to this date at the Government Treasuries in India, at the close of the month of January last, contrasted with that of the previous years, is published for general information:—

According to the present limits of the several Governments.	1862. January.	1863. January.	1864. January.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Govt. of India	5,77,83,448	5,80,42,000	2,59,01,473
Bengal	1,88,86,763	2,10,51,231	1,98,36,321
N. W. Provinces	3,10,60,713	3,63,37,772	3,36,26,596
Punjab	1,15,50,021	1,12,89,211	1,06,72,881
Bombay	3,94,60,251	3,70,65,024	2,08,81,572
Central Provinces	38,28,015	47,97,792	34,94,386
Deccan	17,43,193	20,65,193	30,39,448
Madras	2,00,42,624	2,50,27,924	2,87,07,134
Total	18,61,56,128	19,74,67,152	14,61,59,791

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

RULES FOR THE CONDUCT OF BUSINESS ON THE APPELLATE SIDE OF THE HIGH COURT.

1. English shall be the language of the High Court, but until further orders there shall be a division Court composed of Judges who possess a knowledge of the native language. In that Court the native language shall be the language of the Court and so far as practicable, cases, in which Vakils who plead in the native language only are employed, will be set down for hearing in that Court.

2. Subject to any special order to the contrary, the Courts at the Appellate Side will sit at 11 o'clock precisely, except on Tuesday, when the Courts will not sit until 2 o'clock.

3. When judgment shall not be given at the close of any case, the parties will be apprised of the time when it will be delivered.

4. On Mondays—appeals in which Advocates are engaged, shall be set down according to priority in the list, and be called on for hearing in that order.

5. Such cases if postponed by consent of the parties shall be set down in the bottom of the "list of appeals in which Advocates are engaged," unless the Court makes special order to the contrary.

6. On Wednesday business will be taken in the following order:—

I.—Exparte applications by parties in criminal cases.
II.—Circulated criminal business.
III.—Miscellaneous matters. } In which Advocates are engaged.
IV.—Appeal Cases.
V.—Circulated criminal business in which parties are represented.
VI.—Miscellaneous matters.

7. On Thursday—

I.—Petitions by parties inperson.
II.—Business, criminal and civil, not disposed of on Wednesday.
III.—Appeals.

8. Upon all other days appeals will be heard according to priority in the general list set down for each division Court, unless the Court make special order to the contrary.

9. Advocates shall have precedence in all Courts in the Bombay Presidency in which they are entitled by law to plead, and in all applications and in the conduct of cases shall be entitled to appear and plead according to Bar seniority.

10. No advocate shall appear and plead in any Court without being instructed by a Vakeel or Attorney except in criminal or insolvent cases.

11. In the High Court no suitor shall be obliged to file a Vakeelatnama or order to entitle an Advocate to appear and plead for him.

Vakeels shall be entitled to plead between themselves to appear, plead and act in the conduct of cases, and in all applications according to the seniority upon the Roll, but the Government Vakeel shall have precedence over all other Vakeels.

(Signed) R. WEST, Registrar.
High Court, 5th April 1864.

BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

SESSIONS 1863-64.

Fifth Meeting, 18th February 1864.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Geographical Society was held in their rooms, Town Hall, on Thursday, the 18th instant at half-past 4 P. M.

Present.—The Hon'ble W. E. Frere, C. S., F. R. G. S., President, in the chair; Captain W. C. Barker, Vice-President; J. Birgess, Esq., C.E. M. Birdwood, Esq., M. D.; the Rev. W. R. Fyvie, M.A.; Messrs. Hon'ble Juggonathjee Sunkersett; Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., F. R. G. S.; T. Black, Esq., Atmaram Pandurung, Esq., G. G. M. C.; R. S. Sinclair, Esq., LL. D.—Members; and D. J. Kennelly, Esq., F. R. G. S., Secretary.

Members elected.—James Taylor, Esq.; Lieut. T. C. R. Carpendale; and Sorabjee Framjee, Esq., Honorary Members—The Rev. H. Lloyd, L. D., D. C. L.; and C. R. Markham, Esq., F. R. G. S., Corresponding Secretaries elected.

Read the following letter from Cursetjee Furdoonjee Paruck, Esq.:—

To the Hon'ble W. E. FRERE, Esq., F. R. G. S., President of the Bombay Geographical Society.

SIR,—Our Geographical Society, though the Geographical Society is very deficient in many standard Geographical Works, I have the pleasure of conveying through you, the expression of my willingness to appropriate the sum of rupees fifteen hundred (1500) for the purchase of books for the library of the Bombay Geographical Society. These books to be selected by yourself and the Secretary to the Society along with any member of the Committee with whom you may desire to associate yourselves for this purpose.—I have the honor to be, &c.,

CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE.

Bombay, 22nd January 1864.

Whereupon it was unanimously resolved that the following letter be addressed to Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee in the name of the Society:—

To CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE JARUCK, Esq., &c. Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honor, by direction of the Bombay Geographical Society, to request you will accept the expression of their grateful appreciation of your kindness in presenting them with the sum of Rupees (1,500) one thousand and five hundred for the purchase of standard Geographical Works for their library, and of their warmest thanks for your handsom present.

2. I am further desired to state that the Society will, at an early date, avail themselves of your munificent benefaction, and that the forks purchased with the money you have so liberally placed at their disposal, will have one uniform binding, and have a plate in them with the follwing inscription:—

Geographical Society.
Bombay.
The grant of
Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
22nd January 1864.

I have, &c.
D. J. KENNELLY. Secrtary.

24th February 1864.
Meeting of the 17th inst.

Members proposed for election—
Alfred Brabner, Esqr.
James Scorgie, Esq., F. S.

The Secretary read the following account of a Cyclon experienced by the Government of India Steam Ship *Ambereteh*, near the Maurittis, January 1864; by A. W. Stiff, late Lieutenant R. M. S. Assoc. C. E., F. R. A. S.

A description of this storm will, I think, have some interest from its happening within the limits of which Mr. Piddington (Page 39, Horn Book, third edition 1860) speaks as follows: "It will be seen on the chart "that there is a blank space between the meridians of "40 deg. and 55 deg. East, and between the parallels "of 30 deg. and 40 deg. Sout, in which we have, as "yet, no data for the tracks and where they may be "highly uncertain &c." I will first give an extract from my private log, and then offer such remarks as have occurred to me, as possibly promising only that the *Ambereteh* is a screw steamer with auxiliary power only, and unable to steam against (gross tonnage, 550 tons, horse-powr 70) even a fresh breeze. The barometer is an ordinary marine barometer, which I had compared with the standard at the Observatory, and ascertained to have an error of 0·07 inches, which has been applied to the readings. *The bearings and courses are true*, or corrected for variation.

On the 24th and 25th January strong winds from East to N.

in the path of knowledge that boy should be helped on by the State to the completion of a finished education. That which is above prejudice when natives are considered should not become a bias with the children of our European schools.

The establishment of an additional school at the Hills, multiplying the number of teachers, and improving the positions of the head masters and mistresses, extending the means and appliances of education, bringing the dietary system into a better state, altering the clothing, especially that for the older girls, all these improvement and modifications involve a greatly increased expenditure, more, much more than the Society can command I know. But this does not silence me. We have all of us great responsibilities in this matter. A money making community we are, and what are the endowments of our *greatest European charity*? They may be counted on our fingers in paltry sums,—a few testimonial gatherings, nothing more. The charity has been staring us full in the face for the last half century, and in what way have we enriched it? The contributions from the poor of our army have alone kept it from collapse; it stands high and distinct a mark of our indifference, our heartlessness, a sort of big work-house *minus* the oakum picking! Successive Governments have passed it by leaving it to occupy the position of 1820. The offspring of a loyal and devoted European soldiery who bled and died but never flinched on the heights of Seringapatam and Bonk-bow-Ali: the children of such men as crushed into dust the boasted Mahratta power; the progeny of the dead heroes of Ghuznie and Affghanistan; the orphans of British soldiers who perished in the deadly chase after a mutinous army, and of those who sank calmly from disease in the peaceful hospital, all believing in their death agonies that while the military battalions of Britain were the dependence and trust of the Indian orphanage of the British Crown, to support the power of our Gracious Queen, to beat down her enemies, and to add lustre to her Crown, while British bayonets gave security to our homes and to our commerce, so long would there be a morsel for the soldier's orphan and a home for his fatherless childs!

I have alluded to the increased expenditure necessary to establish and maintain these Schools on a more appropriate footing, but I do not mean we should look first at the expenditure and then at the duty. Let us realize the duty and we shall soon find the means of performing it. And what is true of the Englishman in India in his relationship to the orphan children of these Schools, what is true of the Government in its relationship, is no less true of the Parsee millionaire and the Banya crore-putti: to the soldier we owe our security; under the influence of their bayonets we are able to administer justice and to frame wise laws. To the heroic dead who have secured us such rich blessings, blessings under which that which is great and good moves freely and expands, shall we forget them in the dear ones bequeathed to our care? are we not all, Government, European, Parsee, Bunya, bound to fulfil the obligations of our positions and raise the Schools to a pre-eminence of a complete and highly endowed charity, at once the best evidence of the full discharge of the duty of the living, and the best monument to the illustrious dead?

8th April. B.

BENGAL.

Sir Barnes Peacock leaves by the steamer of the 9th of this month, and it is probable that Mr. Harrington will go by the same opportunity.—*Englishman, April* 1.

The usual despatch from the Secretary of State has been received, sanctioning the visit of the Viceroy to the North West Provinces for six months, with power to extend the period.—*Ibid.*

It is reported that a band of Vilayatees (Arabs) have appeared at Nursingpore, plundering in all directions. Stringent measures have been adopted by the local authorities to stop these proceedings.—*Ibid.*

Lieut.-Colonel Brook, Political Agent at Jeypoor, has left on medical certificate for Bombay preparatory to proceeding to Europe by the steamer of the 14th instant. General Lawrence follows by the next steamer. Capt. Beynon succeeded at Jeypoor, and Captain Phillpots succeeds Captain Beynon.—*Id.*

The Lieutenant-Governor proceeds to Darjeeling about the middle of this month, and will meet Mr. Eden who, with the Bhootan Mission is expected back about the same time. Mr. Cockerell will not accompany the Lieutenant-Governor but assumes charge of his office as Legal Remembrancer, now held temporarily by Mr. Birch.—*Id.*

The day for the departure of the Viceroy is still in doubt, as it depends upon the time when Sir Charles Trevelyan can produce his Budget. Sir Charles is determined on reading it in Council, though, as no legislation is required regarding it, there is necessity for his doing so. The *quid nunes* now fix the 15th as the probable date Sir John will be able to get away.—*Id.*

We have heard from a good source that the Nizam of Hyderabad objects strongly to certain lines of road being made to pass through his territory, though Mr. Yule has explained to him that they were very necessary. The question is now before Government. The Nizam still dreams that he is an independent King, and can resist the gentle pressure of the paramount power when he likes.—*Id.*

We hear from Peshawur that there are still some Hindoostanee fanatics roving about the hills, headed by three Native officers who escaped from the rebellion of 1857. These people are doubtless seeking some place to rest themselves, and many would return to their homes if they thought they could do so unmolested by the British. The health of the troops in the hills continues excellent, and their behaviour equally so. Heavy storms have passed over, accompanied by hail and rain. The hill tribes are in good humour, and keep to their engagements faithfully.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

In search of a Forger.—The Police are at present on the look-out for a European named Woolley, who has found his way here from Melbourne. The charge against him is, we believe, one of Forgery.—*Daily News, April* 4.

CAPE.

THE ZAMBEZI.

Abandonment of the Oxford and Cambridge Mission.—The *Rapid*, on her return from the Mozambique, brought intelligence that Bishop Tozer had determined to abandon the Central African Mission, and return to England. Commander Sago had no personal communication with either Bishop Tozer or Dr. Livingstone, but on the 5th January at the Shuabo mouth of the Zambezi, where he called in the expectation of finding Dr. Livingstone waiting for a passage to the Cape, he received a letter from the Bishop, dated Murchison Falls, December 21, and addressed to the senior naval officer on the station, announcing the determination of the Bishop to break up the mission, and requesting that passages to the Cape for eight men might be provided. The *Ariel*, which left Simon's Bay for the Zambezi on the 25th ult., will bring down the members of the mission-party, excepting the Bishop and one companion, who will remain to wind up the affairs of the mission.

It is satisfactory to know that the rumour brought by *Ariel* on her last trip, that Dr. Livingstone had been murdered, had no foundation in fact. He was in perfect health at the time Bishop Tozer wrote. The Bishop in his letter stated that Dr Livingstone had come back from his expedition up-country, and arrived at the foot of the Murchison Falls in November, and intended to come down the river as soon as the water rose sufficiently to get the *Pioneer* down. Dr. Livingstone and the Bishop and party were well in health.

Thus ends a beautiful dream. The splendid vision with which Dr. Livingstone dazzled the eyes of England has faded away. The story with which he charmed the ears and led captive the understanding of the learned sages of Oxford and Cambridge was but a flattering tale. The picture of Central Africa civilized, illumed by the light of gospel truth, and beatified by gospel grace, is not to be realized in our day. That marvellous offspring of nineteenth century romance, the Oxford and Cambridge mission to Central Africa, has become a matter of history—a thing of the past. Under no circumstances, probably, could it have achieved the sort of success anticipated from it; and mistaken as the missionaries were as to the characteristics of the country and the character of the people amongst whom they went, nothing less than total failure was to be expected. It is possible, perhaps, that if the missionaries had been able to withstand the influence of the climate, and had avoided being brought into unnatural collision with the natives, they might have laid the foundation of an agency that in time to come might have done much to ameliorate the condition of the people and to mitigate the rigours of the slave trade. But to any hope of such an issue the participation of Bishop Mackenzie and followers in the internecine feuds of the Ajawa and Manganja tribes was fatal. The devoted head of that gallant band soon discovered to his sorrow that he, the apostle of peace, had been betrayed into taking part in a war, the merits of which were not so one-sided as he had been led to believe. The hostility towards him and his followers engendered by this step necessitated the retreat of the party from the comparatively healthy highlands to the pestilential marshes of the Shire Valley; and from that time to the present, sickness has been their constant companion, death a frequent visitor at their little camp. First one and then another of the devoted band have fallen victims to the deadly miasma of that valley of death. That Bishop Tozer has adopted a wise resolution in determining to break up the mission there can be no doubt. The tenor of late communications had fully prepared us for the news. Without any prospect attaining the objects for which the mission was established, to continue to peril his own life and the lives of those associated with him would not have been wise or Christian conduct; and we are persuaded that in England as at the Cape the decision will meet with universal approbation.—*Cape Argus, Feb.* 20.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

Her Majesty's steamer *Rapid*, Commander Jago, arrived in Table Bay on Thursday Jan. 21, having on board 187 negroes, who had been taken out of an Arab slave dhow on the East Coast. The party of negroes were landed and placed in the building known as the Pauper Lodge, where their comfort has been attended to by the curator of slaves, the Hon. W. Field. A very large proportion of their number consists of children under twelve years of age, some not numbering even as many months, while the adults comprise both male and female. They had suffered a good deal from dysentery, many of them presenting a most pitiable appearance when landed. The *Rapid* first sighted the dhow from which the slaves were taken toward evening. She was a fast sailer, going about eight and a half knots, and got away during the night. The next day the *Rapid* put into Boyanna Bay, and some other ports in the neighbourhood, but not seeing anything of the dhow proceeded to Mohilla the same afternoon, were she fortunately found the object of her search. The vessel was immediately boarded and turned out to be an Arab dhow, of between seventy and eighty tons, having on board 280 persons, the greater part of whom were evidently slaves. She had some clearances on board, but whether they belonged to her was considered doubtful. She was regularly fitted out as a slaver, and being unable for a lengthy voyage to a place of abjudication, was destroyed. The negroes passengers and crew were accordingly put on board the *Rapid* which proceeded to Johanna, where she obtained refreshments, and landed the passengers and crew of the dhow. Whilst the *Rapid* was lying at Johanna, an Arab who had passed himself as one of the passengers, claimed that one of the children should be given up to him on the score that he was the father of the child. He produced a certificate which had been given him from some of the authorities on shore, to prove his respectability and appealed to Commander Jago not to separate him from his child In support of his assertions the Arab swore by Allah, by his sword, and in every conceivable way that the girl was his daughter, and Commander Jago went so far as to say that if the child wished to go away she was at liberty to do so. Upon this the Arab put on one of his most engaging smiles and held out his hand to the girl, who endeavoured to avoid him. He was then about to take the child in his arms, but was prevented from doing so, and the child rushed up to one of the crew of the *Rapid* and clasping her arms around his feet seemed to implore protection. It is almost superfluous to say that the Arab had to leave without his so-called daughter, who is one of those landed here. The *Rapid* captured two other dhows during her cruize. Monition from the Vice-Admiralty Court was obtained in each case, and the vessels have been condemned. On the 14th instant the Court condemned fourteen dhows captured by the *Ariel* during a recent cruize on the East Coast.—*Id.*

WEEK.

(From the Bombay Saturday Review April 9.)

What will Manchester say to Sir Charles Trevelyan's budget for 1864-65? If the telegrams received by the Bombay daily papers be correct, the Finance Minister has had the audacity to raise the import duty on piece goods from 5 per cent. to 7½ per cent., thus going counter to the policy of Mr. Laing, who, in deference to the clamours of the English manufacturers, reduced the duty from 10 per cent. to 5. But this is not all. The duty is at present *ad valorem*, but the valuation on which it is charged is not the actual worth of the goods, the rate having been fixed several years ago "when," as Sir Charles Trevelyan said last year, "prices were about half of what they now are." But it seems that the increased duty is to be charged upon "the valuation of the goods according to the market rate of the day." We can hardly conceive it possible that so great a change as these words indicate is really contemplated. Look at what the effect of it would be. The present valuation of shirtings on which duty is paid is 9 annas a lb. or within a fraction of Rs. 4 for a 7lb. Shirting. The market price of 7 lb. shirtings to-day is about Rs. 9 per piece; so that the result of the new Budget will be to impose a duty of 7½ per cent. on Rs. 9 of value, instead of a duty of 5 per cent. on Rs. 4—being an increase in the tax of more than 200 per cent. If there was an outcry raised in England against the imposition of the 10 per cent. duty when the finances of India were on the verge of bankruptcy, what will not be said now in denunciation of this new and more oppressive tax, which is to be levied at a time when the balance sheet of India shows an annual surplus? Such a duty as Sir Charles Trevelyan has imposed is plainly protectionist in character, and cannot be defended on the pretence that it is necessary for purposes of revenue. If it be maintained, it will give the Cotton mills, already very numerous in Western India, so enormous an advantage over the manufacturers of Lancashire, that English goods will ere long be completely driven out of the Indian market. It is not likely that England will quietly submit to this one-sided legislation and what would be its inevitable results.

We are indebted to the *Bombay Gazette* for a correct account of the proposed establishment of an Opera in Bombay. The project—which was first suggested by one or two enthusiatic amateurs, and has since been warmly taken up by the leading citizens of the place—is nothing less than to commission Signor Cagli, the husband of the Italian professional singer now in Bombay, to bring out a complete Opera company and full Orchestra for the five months of the cold season of 1864-65. It is estimated that the whole cost of the enterprize will amount to Rs. 120,000, a small sum for Bombay to raise for the purpose of vindicating her claim to be the most enlightened city of the East. Unfortunately, the Grant Road Theatre is the only large room in Bombay in which the performances can be given, and great alterations must be made in it before it can become fit for the home of the Opera in Western India. There will, we believe, be two tiers of boxes, and the pit of the theatre will of course be divided into stalls. Of course Signor Cagli will do nothing until he has the expenses of the undertaking guaranteed to him: and it is therefore necessary that most of the boxes and stalls be subscribed for at once for the whole season. The prices will be, naturally, rather high; but from what we hear the money will be forthcoming. A prospectus will probably be issued next week, stating terms, and giving the names of the committee of management. If the project can be successfully carried out, Bombay will owe a debt of gratitude to the public-spirited gentlemen who wish to relieve the city from the reproach of caring for nothing but money-making and coarse and sensual enjoyments, and being insensible to all the refining influences of civilized life.

The Railway accident to the Mahim train on Wednesday last ought to be at once made the subject of an official inquiry by Government—not such an inquiry as a Consulting Engineer makes who runs down to the scene of the accident a day or two after it has happened, and believes whatever the Company's servants choose to tell him—but a free and public inquiry at which witnesses may be examined and cross-examined and the blame apportioned to the guilty parties. Such an inquiry alone will satisfy the public, and be the means of bringing to justice the men who have been instrumental in maiming and wounding a large number of their fellow-creatures. The prosecution of the Railway Company in the High Court is another matter, altogether apart from this.

The Home Government has recognized the growing commercial importance of Bombay, and the necessity of providing a strong naval force to guard the enormous trade of these seas, by making the East Indian an admiral's instead of merely a commodore's station. We wonder if the Admiralty will ever be prevailed upon to believe that it is their duty, when they send ships out here, to take care that the officers have their pay so increased as to enable them to support in India their proper rank and position in society. The pay of a naval officer is so small that he can hardly live upon it at home; in India, it is not equal to the salaries of badly paid clerks in mercantile houses. Nothing could be more disgraceful, more mean and unjust than the economical reform, carried out two or three years ago, of depriving naval officers of the batta which was formerly paid them on this station, and which in India (which has no fleet of her own) ought still in all fairness to be compelled to pay.

Bombay are, moreover, called upon, by some regulation of the Custom House, to pay duty on every drop of wine and beer they drink in harbour—a thing unheard of in any other port in the world. It is to be hoped that the admiral, when he comes here, will enforce the attention of Government to these grievances.

THE BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

(From the Friend of India.)

On this side of India the natives have a very bitter enemy: we all know by this time that they have but one friend. It is the old story—their enemy is but themselves. A little success drives them out of their minds. They objected to the recent burning-ghat orders, and as we considered that their objections were reasonable, we advocated their side of the question. If anything could warn us from saying anything for their views in future, it would be the insolent and stupid tone which they, or a portion of their press which assumes to represent them, has adopted since. Few of our readers in India, and none of our readers at home, will be disposed to credit the fact we are about to mention. It is the most astounding example of naked imprudence we remember to have met with. The other day the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal spoke in the Viceregal Council on the subject of his recent orders about throwing bodies into the river. The persons who call themselves the British Indian Association have actually petitioned the Governor General against the "language" used by Mr. Beadon! They express themselves wronged by it, and horrified at its tone, and beg the Viceroy to interfere. There must be some sensible man in this British Indian Association, and what we have to say we wish to address to them, not to the puffed-up and conceited Baboos—there is another word of a like sound which ought to be applied to them—who are fast bringing discredit upon the whole body.

Have these native gentlemen ever heard of such a thing as "privilege"? Do they know that if any one petitioned against language used in Parliament at home, he would be guilty of a breach of "privilege," and render himself liable to a severe punishment, if his act did not lead to the belief that he was a lunatic? If they understand this, it is time that they should also understand that the Viceregal Council here is the body which governs them; that at its meetings every member may use what language he pleases; and that to petition against this right is a folly which only half-educated or half-civilised men would commit. No body of Englishmen would dare to violate propriety as this section of the natives has done. We should like very much to know what it is they want. What is all their bluster about? They are never satisfied with any law that is passed, they are everlastingly fuming and grumbling, they are always either scolding or crying like fretful school girls, over their "wrongs," and when any one in the State attempts to do his duty honestly, turn round and bestow upon him a shower of mongrel abuse. Have they a clear idea to what result this course is leading them? If not, they will do well to think over it a few minutes, instead of snivelling about the press being their enemies. In the first place if the press is their enemy they have only themselves to thank for it. The fact is, that it is quite impossible to say a word for them without making them demented. They abuse a victory when they obtain one. Give a child his own way once, and he wants it for ever after. So is this same with these men. They force the English press into a hostile feeling, by their bullying, arrogant, and querulous tone. If their cause is taken up, they are childish enough to fancy that the Government is afraid of them, and that their demands have been yielded to from motives of fear. This has been precisely their conduct lately. Their "enemies," the press, or at least a portion of it—and pray what right had they to suppose that the whole press would be in their favour?—took up their side, and helped them to carry their point. What is the consequence? They insult the Government, they take a liberty which they could not have exceeded if they had only just come from their native wilds, and they heap opprobrium upon the whole State, the press, and our country men. We ask every intelligent native gentleman whether this is the way to make Europeans well disposed towards them? And there is one other truth we beg them to listen to, and to impress upon their denser-headed friends if they can.

They, as well as we English in India, are under the authority of the Government, and they must obey it, whether they are willing or not. The Government might, and most surely would if it consisted of Bengalees, resent their impertinent abuse in a way that would silence them for a some time to come—but it is content to treat them in their frantic moments as the Government would treat the ravings of the wild Irishman. They may threaten and bluster, but it will only be to throw themselves back for years, and to make opponents of those who would be friends. If they wish to be thought worthy of being studied and considered before legislation is attempted, they must be reasonable, they must express their opinions in a temperate manner, and they must understand once for all that they are subject to the Government, and that the Government is not subject to them. They are educated enough to understand our relation towards them; they know that they must accept the laws made for them, and at the same time that they have the constitutional right to petition against them. They have just exercised that right in connection with the Whipping Bill—and the petition is the most inflated, pompous, and coxcombical document ever issued even under the *imprimatur* of the British Indian Association. The frog tried to puff himself into the dimensions of a bull, and burst during the process. Now let the men whose heads have been utterly turned by the praise bestowed on their speeches, or by their success in other ways, remember that simple, but somewhat tragic, fable. English statesmen may be sometimes wrong, but they are never going to be so far wrong while this world lasts as the Bengalee Baboos or Bombay lees. Who are they that Mr. Beadon, or any one else in this empire, should be afraid to speak the truth before them? Who are they that we should mince our words when we want to express our opinions? We warn the British Indian Association that they are undoing all that they have done for themselves, and that their game not of trying to intimidate Mr. Beadon will bring them into contempt and derision wherever it becomes known. For ourselves, we have always taken the natives' side when we thought they were in the right. We begin to see that the best service we can render them is to oppose them when they are in the wrong, and to be silent when they are in the right. That is the course they compel the English press to pursue. No one remains a friend to beings who blubber like spoilt children one minute, and threaten and brag like stage mountebanks the next.

SIR BARNES PEACOCK.

(From the Friend of India.)

The next steamer will take away from India one of the most upright and able judges we have ever had. Sir Barnes Peacock, the Chief Justice, retires after a career of usefulness with a name which, even in this country, has not only remained unblemished, but which is mentioned universally with respect and honour. The removal of such a judge from the Bench at home would have been a great public loss—in India it is a loss which must be seriously felt day by day, and felt all the more because of the difficulty of fillingit up. Mr. Peacock relinquished a fine career at home—he was not a briefless barrister seeking a fortune—in order to accept the post of duty. When Sir Barnes Peacock was the judge every one knew that justice would be done. His unchangeable impartiality almost amounted to an instinct with him. For these reasons the news of his retirement was received with sincere concern by the great body of the public, and it may be that in these days of public men of position at home do not come out to India so freely as they used to do, we shall all have too much cause to regret his loss hereafter. There have been Governor Generals and how whom India could better afford to lose than such a Judge as he whom we shall call Chief Justice only for a few days more.

Mr. Peacock came to India about the end of 1851, and began his work about the middle of 1852. He succeeded Sir Charles, then Mr., Jackson, who had been raised from the post of Advocate General to occupy, temporarily, the place of Legal Member of Council, vacated by the death of Mr. J. Drinkwater Bethune who died at his post, in August 1851. During the succeeding years, Mr. Peacock, as a member of the Supreme Council, took an active part in all our legislation, and also to some extent in other business. His minutes on the Oude question, which are printed in the Blue Book, treated that subject as a question of the pure Law, and conclusively established the right of Government to interfere, when it discovered that any part of the country was mismanged. But it was naturally in the Legislative Council, after its establishment in May 1854, that Mr. Peacock's special talents were chiefly displayed. He became its Vice-President when he succeeded Sir J. Colvill as Chief Justice in 1859. He had a large and wide knowledge of law, and he possessed in a high degree practical debater. He took a prominent part in the debates on the Root Act, in the elaboration of the Codes of Criminal and Civil Procedure, in the Indian Penal Code, in the Acts for the improvement of the Laws of Evidence, in all the Legislation connected with the great year of the mutiny, and in all the varied and extensive law-making for all parts of India which occupied the late Legislative Council for the seven years of its existence.

As Vice-President of the Council his talents for the practical work of drawing up enactments were very conspicuous. No man, perhaps, can form an accurate conception of the arduous nature of this task until he has made an attempt at drafting or amending a Bill. Mr. Peacock showed a great talent for rounding off and polishing the vexed clauses of an Act, for catching the diversified suggestions of his colleagues, when in committee, and welding them all into an uniform and consistent whole by the help of pure, luminous, and idiomatic English. Nor, though his speeches in debate were rather logical than oratorical, did he, on one or two occasions, fail to rise into real eloquence. Those who heard his remarkable speech delivered on the 13th July 1861, on the third reading of the Bill for imposing a duty on Arts, Trades, and general dealings, will acknowledge, whether they differed from or agreed with his views, that a more lucid, manly, and spirited vindication of public conduct has been rarely made by any official in any assembly.

Mr. Peacock succeeded Sir J. Colville as Chief Justice in March 1859, and he has also been the first Chief Justice of the first High Court ever instituted in India, from July 1st 1862. It is now known to most people in Calcutta that by far the greater portion of the huge mass of arrears which the late Sudder Court had bequeathed to its successor, have been cleared off in little more than a year and a half since the High Court was constituted, by the efforts of the Chief Justice and his colleagues. The greatest activity of action has prevailed among the Puisne Judges, whether they were Barristers or Civilians. But a great deal of the happy result is, no doubt, owing to the confidence inspired by Sir Barnes Peacock, as Judicial head of the Court. On all occasions he has been most anxiouts to consult, and to carry his colleagues with him as well as to give the Puisne Judges the benefit of his large experience, legal training, and sound advice. His attention to the state of the Courts of original jurisdiction in the interior, now subordinate to the High Court, as Sir Mordaunt Wells ought to have known, has been unwearying; and the late rules passed by him and his colleagues for the proper recording of evidence by Courts of first instance, will, if closely watched, exercise a most beneficial and purifying influence on the whole Administration of Justice in the Lower Provinces. In the administrative subjects connected with the subordinate Courts, such as the High Court has control over, in addition to its purely judicial functions, the Chief Justice has wisely availed himself of the wide experience, practiecal knowledge, and sound views of such men as Mr. H. T. Raikes, and other Civilian Judges.

In all his work, Sir Barnes Peacock has been aided by distinguished abilities, by a thorough knowledge of law, theoretical and practical; great clearness of expression in the delivery of his judgments; unwearied attention even to the most wordy and involved speeches; rigid impartiality; a desire not to relax the bond of criminal justice, but to display a wholesome severity in the enforcement of punishments, as being, on the whole, what the people and the country most require; a decided aversion to let criminals escape, on mere technicalities or quibbles; and, at all times, a most dignified, calm, and judicial bearing. These qualities, as we have surely seen ere now, are not always found upon the Indian Bench. The Bench, the Bar, and the public, European and native, can look up to such a Chief Justice with unshaken confidence: the Government of India has expressed itself fully satisfied with the result of the labours of the High Court, and if that institution, as a politcal and judicial experiment, has been successful, as we cannot but believe it to have been, the success must, in a considerable measure, be ascribed to Sir Barnes Peacock. The public will be able to form some idea of the actual work which has been done under Sir Barnes Peacock, from a very short statement, which we will place in the form of a table. It shows the state of the files of High Cout, in its appellate jurisdiction, as they were severally on the 1st July 1862, when the Court was constituted, and on the 1st of March last:—

July 1st, 1862.			
Regular appeals pending	...	...	1,060
Special ditto ...	...	...	4,354
Summary appeals	...	...	383
Reviews of Judgment	...	...	55
March 1st, 1864.			
Regular appeals pending	...	...	344
Special ditto	...	...	2,843
Summary appeals	...	...	123
Reviews ...	...	...	164

The decrease in the solid bulk of the litigation, that is in regular appeals on points of law after the case have been already heard on the merits, in two subordinate Courts, and in which the occupation of reversals by the High Court is very small, are now being cleared off by the several benches which are released from the heavy work of "Regulars." The increase in the number of Reviews is naturally owing to the increased number of cases decided by the Court in the last year and a half. The summary appeals, which mainly relate to the right of sales in execution of leases, or to the management and guardianship of minors, are now cleared off almost as soon as they are entered in the files. Very few of the regular appeals are brought for sums under Rs. 5,000, many are for lakhs of Rupees; and the general average in value from Rs. 8,000, to Rs. 12,000, is the suits decided in the intervals mentioned, are some contests for the right, title, and possession of splendid estates as large as whole English counties.

After the late undignified outbreak of Sir M. Wells, it may be satisfactory to the calm and thoughtful portion of the public to know the exact state of the Calcutta Bench. There is quite certain that the Chief Justice, unlike his eccentric colleague, estimates at their true value the peculiar knowledge, training, and acquirements of his Civilian colleagues, and has availed himself practically of their advice in the mode most conducive to the satisfaction of the community, and to the interests of the State.

ALLEGED PERSECUTION.

(From the Friend of India.)

Some few weeks since an article appeared in the *Delhi Gazette*, in which it was stated that a Mahomedan Christian convert had been ill-treated, tortured, and imprisoned in the city of Tonk by the orders, or with the connivance of, the Nuwab of that place. The case was referred to on more than one occasion, and being a subject which would necessarily command a considerable amount of attention an inquiry was forthwith instituted by the Agent Governor General of Rajpootana instead of the account given in the *Delhi*. The facts are simply these: Ulfut Hossein Sheik was formerly a servant of a petty chief named Mahomed Osman Khan. The latter, having committed certain indiscretions left Tonk, went to reside at Jeypore taking with him the first named person. After the lapse of some years Ulfut Hossein left his master, and in 1861 appeared at Agra, where he took service with the Missionaries, read the Ordoo Bible, and was eventually after only six months probation, baptized as a Christian, receiving the name of "Mustag Massik." Having thoroughly established himself in the good opinion of the members of the mission, by one of whom he is described as of "very pleasing and amiable appearance," Mustag Massik, *alias* Ulfut Hossein, obtained employment as a Moonshee, or teacher. This was in 1861, and after remaining a few months he asked leave to proceed to Tonk for the purpose of fetching his wife and family, and also to obtain arrears of pay which he stated was due to him from the Nuwab of Tonk. The amount mentioned was Rs. 400 or Rs. 600, which he claimed as wages from the period of his leaving Osman Khan, till his departure for Agra, and during which time it appeared he had been in the service of the Tonk Chief. After a long silence the gentlemen who had befriended Ulfut Hossein, received a "very touching letter" from him, in which it was insinuated that he had been very much persecuted for religion's sake, had been cast into prison and suffered much, but that under peculiar circumstances of trial and temptation, he had been enabled by Divine Providence to preserve his faith. This complaint having been talked about, formed the basis of the article appearing in the *Delhi Gazette*. When, however, the matter came to be enquired into by the political authorities, the zealous convert told a widely different story. He says "neither the Nuwab or his officers ever told me to renounce Christianity, though certainly some of the people did so. None of my relations wrote to the Clergyman or anybody else, that I was ill-used because I had become a Christian. A short time ago I certainly wrote to Agra that I should shortly return, but did not say when I wrote to the effect that I was helpless and in unfortunate circumstances. The misfortune and imprisonment, I had undergone, all referred to the sickness of my wife and myself. I did not think the English gentlemen would put a different construction on what I wrote, and suppose I had been imprisoned and ill-used on account of my religion. If my intention had been such, I should have written plainly for assistance. I never wrote that I had been imprisoned and ill-used with a view to induce me to renounce the Christian religion; the people no doubt abused me. This is all the oppression I underwent."

But the Nuwab of Tonk himself throws additional light on the conduct of Ulfut Hossein. The Chief states that during the time Ulfut Hossein was living as steward with Osman Khan at Jeypore, several petitions were forwarded to the effect that if well paid, Ulfut Hossein would give information which would be for the benefit of the Raj, and would also expose the plottings, and evildoings of Osman Khan. Ulfut Hossein also asked for service under the Nuwab of Tonk. The result of these petitions was that the Chief took Ulfut Hossein into his service, and was made acquainted with certain forgeries of his seal which had been committed by Osman Khan. These matters were investigated by the political officers at the time, and the accusations brought forward by the informer found to be in the main correct. The latter, however, appears to have become dissatisfied with the Nuwab's service, which he accordingly left, and as it afterwards appeared went off to Agra. In about one year he returned to Tonk, and preferred claims, first, for arrears of pay; secondly, for Rs. 900 as remuneration for having given up the service of Osman Khan; and thirdly, for Rs. 5,000 for "hush money," which he stated he had either given or promised to informers and mutineers who were maligning the Tonk Raj, to the British Government. Moreover, Ulfut Hossein took care to let it be known that he was now in the employ of the "Sahib loque," and that his leave would shortly expire, and doubtless made use of this facts, to secure a speedy acquiescence with his demands. When at Tonk he lived and dressed as a Mussulman, and even took upon himself to admonish those who did not act according to the strict precepts of their Religion.

The following is the evidence given by Ulfut Hossein, when examined by order of the Agent Governor General:—

I am in no one's service; for I was in the service of the Nuwab of Tonk, but left it three years ago; during these three years I went to Agra, and from thence to the Delhi Mission School. Two years or two years and a half ago I became a Christian, and six months ago I took leave, and came to Tonk, to see my family. Both some of my family and myself being sick, I did not return, but remained up to this time at Tonk; nobody there interfered with me or said anything to me about being a Christian, nor was I imprisoned. I never went near the Nuwab, because I was not in his service, but there were about Rs. 300 of wages owing to me from the Nawab. I demanded it from the officials, and received a portion (or rather I received all my wages); but the Nuwab said if I left the service of Osman Khan he would give me something; and what was due to me from Osman Khan, and what the Nuwab had promised amounted to Rs. 900. During the six months I lived in Tonk I was not imprisoned. I did not write to the Clergyman at Agra complaining against the Nuwab, or that I had been imprisoned. When I first came the people used to abuse me in consequence of my being a Christian. Neither the Nuwab or his officers ever told me to renounce Christianity, though some of the people did do so. None of my relations wrote to the Clergyman, or any body else, that I had been ill-used because I had become a Christian. A short time ago I wrote to Agra that I should shortly return, but did not say when I wrote to the effect that I was helpless and in unfortunate circumstances. The misfortune and imprisonment, I had undergone, all referred to the sickness of my wife and myself. I did not think the English gentlemen would put a different construction on what I wrote, and suppose I had been imprisoned and ill-used on account of my religion. If my intention had been such, I should have written plainly for assistance. I never wrote that I had been imprisoned and ill-used with a view to induce me to renounce the Christian religion; the people no doubt abused me. This is all the oppression I underwent."

But the Nuwab of Tonk himself throws additional light on the conduct of Ulfut Hossein. The Chief states that during the time Ulfut Hossein was living as steward with Osman Khan at Jeypore, several petitions were forwarded to the effect that if well paid, Ulfut Hossein would give information which would be for the benefit of the Raj, and would also expose the plottings, and evildoings of Osman Khan. Ulfut Hossein also asked for service under the Nuwab of Tonk. The result of these petitions was that the Chief took Ulfut Hossein into his service, and was made acquainted with certain forgeries of his seal which had been committed by Osman Khan. These matters were investigated by the political officers at the time, and the accusations brought forward by the informer found to be in the main correct. The latter, however, appears to have become dissatisfied with the Nuwab's service, which he accordingly left, and as it afterwards appeared went off to Agra. In about one year he returned to Tonk, and preferred claims, first, for arrears of pay; secondly, for Rs. 900 as remuneration for having given up the service of Osman Khan; and thirdly, for Rs. 5,000 for "hush money," which he stated he had either given or promised to informers and mutineers who were maligning the Tonk Raj, to the British Government. Moreover, Ulfut Hossein took care to let it be known that he was now in the employ of the "Sahib loque," and that his leave would shortly expire, and doubtless made use of this facts, to secure a speedy acquiescence with his demands. When at Tonk he lived and dressed as a Mussulman, and even took upon himself to admonish those who did not act according to the strict precepts of their Religion.

The following is the evidence given by Ulfut Hossein, when examined by order of the Agent Governor General:—

I am in no one's service; for I was in the service of the Nuwab of Tonk, but left it three years ago; during these three years I went to Agra, and from thence to the Delhi Mission School. Two years or two years and a half ago I became a Christian, and six months ago I took leave, and came to Tonk, to see my family. Both some of my family and myself being sick, I did not return, but remained up to this time at Tonk; nobody there interfered with me or said anything to me about being a Christian, nor was I imprisoned. I never went near the Nuwab, because I was not in his service, but there were about Rs. 300 of wages owing to me from the Nawab. I demanded it from the officials, and received a portion (or rather I received all my wages); but the Nuwab said if I left the service of Osman Khan he would give me something; and what was due to me from Osman Khan, and what the Nuwab had promised amounted to Rs. 900. During the six months I lived in Tonk I was not imprisoned. I did not write to the Clergyman at Agra complaining against the Nuwab, or that I had been imprisoned. When I first came the people used to abuse me in consequence of my being a Christian. Neither the Nuwab or his officers ever told me to renounce Christianity, though some of the people did do so. None of my relations wrote to the Clergyman, or any body else, that I had been ill-used because I had become a Christian. A short time ago I wrote to Agra that I should return. The note I wrote to the Reverend T.——on the 29th December 1863, was to the effect that I was helpless, and in such unfortunate circumstances that I could not write to him in the manner I had written previously. I never wrote to the *Delhi Gazette* or either of the newspapers. Indeed I do not know where their establishments are. I certainly was in debt, and still am so; the letter addressed to the Clergyman in which it was stated that I was imprisoned, and ill-used in Tonk, on account of having become a Christian is nothing of the kind. I never wrote that I had been imprisoned and ill-used, with the view of causing me to renounce the Christian Religion, but that through God's grace, I had remained true to it. The Nuwab's officers did not in any way oppress me; the people no doubt abused me, this is all the oppression I underwent. I never wrote to any body that I was going to take my family to Agra. I certainly intended doing so but they would not consent and therefore I could not take them. I say truly that in Tonk, neither the Nuwab, or his officers, exercisd any kind of oppression or tyranny over me, nor was I imprisoned. No one attempted to interfere with my leaving Tonk, or said I was to go. I had no correspondence with the Nuwab or his officials, except as regards the Rs. 900 promised me by the Nuwab. When I am in Tonk I live according to the Christian Religion. Beyond what I have now stated, I have nothing to say, and no complaint to make. This is my testimony—it is the truth.

Purport of a Letter from the Nuwab of Tonk to the A. G. G. for Rajpootana, dated 27th Shaban. sum, 1280.

According to your verbal order sent through Sahibzada Ahmedgar Khan, I send with this letter, two petitions which I received from Ulfut Hossein, from which the circumstances and object of Ulfut Hossein, will be plain to you. The true story of Ulfut Hossein is this. He was for 20 years in the service of Mahomed Osman Khan, and employed in keeping accounts and looking after the household affairs. When Osman Khan went to Jeypoor (having created a disturbance) Ulfut Hossein went with him. After remaining some time in the Jeypoor state, he sent me a petition to this effect, "I am dissatisfied with living with Mahomed Osman Khan, if you will give me service I will give you information which will be for the benefit of your Raj, and I will also represent matters to the Mahomed Osman Khan." Agreeably to his request I sent for him and gave him service on a salary of Rs. 20 *per mensem*. He told me as follows as regards Osman Khan's evil acts,—that in order to ferment disturbances, Osman Khan had forged my seal and attached it to numbers of papers. Since Osman Khan's house was searched, on account of his being in correspondence with the mutineers, great quantities of clean paper, sealed with forged seals and many with my own seals, were found, and the Political Agent sent them to me. I do not know whether Ulfut Hossein was concerned in these forgeries, or whether he had any other source of information. Sheik Ulfut Hossein after some time, having said he could not live on his wages, went away without my knowledge, and after some months perhaps a year or more—he came back here and wanted the wages then due to him. There was some delay about his getting it, and he made it known that he was in service in the Government School at Agra, and that by delaying he would lose his appointment. On account of this I paid his wages, and he then asked for Rs. 600 on account of the loss he had sustained by giving up Mahomed Osman's service. He was not satisfied with this, but made another false claim, to the effect that many informers and mutineers had maligned the Tonk Raj to the British Government, and he had given them "hush money," and that if I would give him Rs. 5,000, or even two or three thousand less, no doubt he could quiet them. I replied that I was from my heart a well wisher of Government, and did not care for any mutineers or informers, and would give him nothing on that account. But he continued to be importunate, and sent me many petitions without the knowledge of my officers. As long as

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST

EXCHANGE

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1 12/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1 11/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 2d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½ to 99¾
Madras	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Days' do.	235

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	145 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	250	.....	12 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	2	.....	18 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	62 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	6 do.	112 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	120 pr. ct. pm. including a. sh.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	198 pr. ct. pm.
Joint Stock Bank	120	.....	86 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	155 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	121 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	175	.....	30 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.	200	4½ do.	75 pr. ct. pm. [nominal.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,957	573 do.	Rs. 13,300 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited			
One whole Share comprising			Rs. 44,000 pr.
1 A Shares	6,000	130	share.
1 B Shares	6,000	170	
4 C Shares	6,000	.....	
2 Free Press Co's Shares	1,500	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 27,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	.....	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Fanger Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 1,800 pm.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218.3.9	pr. ct.	[nominal. Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. anal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 300 prem.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	Rs. 100 prem.
Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 425 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 400 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	.....	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 1,300 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 4,800
House and Land Investment Co.	600	.....	Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	.....	Rs. 45 pm.
Bonded Warehouse	600	.....	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	.....	Rs. 5,000 nol.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....	Rs. 100 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	.....	Rs. 150 pm.
Princeof Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	Par.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 250 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	.....	2 pr. ct. pm.
Goa Coffee Co.	250	.....	300 p. ct. nom.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-3-0
Bank of England Notes	,, 10
Spanish Dollars	,, 210
Carolus	,, 220
Mexican Dollars	,, 230
German Crowns	,, 2144
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 222
Silver	,, 105-8
Gold Leaf	,, 16-6

PRICES CURRENT (7th April 1864.)

	Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba	
New Broach and Surat (ready.)	Rs. 580 to 590
New Dholleras, (ready.)	,, 585 to 590
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	,, 585 to 590
New Oomrawuttee	,, 530 to 535
Old Dharwar Sawgined	,, 530 to 540
New Barsee and Nuggur	,, 525 to 530
New Veeravul	,, 530 to 535
New Khandeish	,, 530 to 535
New Poratchee	,, 530 to 540
New Acote	,, 550 to 555
New Mangalore	,, 545 to 550
New Hinghungaut	,, 625 to 630
OPIUM.—Malwa, Rs. 1,510 to 1,515.	
SEEDS.—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs.	6 2 to 6 3 per cwt
Rapeseed, Guzerat	,, 5 13 to 5 14.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	,, 32 to 33.
Do. do.	,, 33 to 34.
Niger	,, 27 to 28. Nominal

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.
Saturdays... ... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

12th March 1864.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE, 50, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

(With power to increase.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £750,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

WILLIAM PATRICK ANDERSON, Esq., (Chairman of the Scinde Punjab, and Delhi Railways.)

Deputy Chairman.

FRANCIS WILLIAM RUSSELL, Esq., M. P., (Chairman of the National Discount Company, Limited.)

HARRY BORRODAILE, Esq., (late Bombay, C. S., Director Scinde and Cape Town Railways.)

ARCHIBALD BOYD, Esq., (Director of the Union Bank of London.)

WILLIAM DENT, Junr., Esq., (late of Messrs. Dent and Co., China.)

SIR STUART ALEXANDER DONALDSON (late Colonial Secretary and Treasurer of the Colony of N.S. Wales.)

WILLIAM MACKINNON, Esq., (Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., Calcutta.)

SIR CHARLES NICHOLSON, Bart., (late President of the Legislative Council, Queensland.)

THOMAS WILLIAMS, Esq., (Director of the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railway Companies.)

JOHN THORNTON, Esq., (late Secretary to Government of India, N.W. Provinces.)

GEORGE WORMS Esq., (of Messrs. G. and A. Worms, London.)

Auditors.

WILLIAM DENT, ESQ., Bickley, Bromley, Kent.

J. EDMUND ANDERDON, Esq., (Director of the Bank of London.)

Messrs. COLEMAN, TURQUAND, YOUNGS and Co., 16, Tokenhouse Yard.

Bankers in London.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Bankers in Scotland.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

Bankers in Ireland.

PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND.

Solicitors.

Messrs. THOMAS and HOLLAMS, Mincing Lane.

Manager.—T. G. CRAIG, Esq.

IN INDIA.

NEALE, PORTER, ESQ., (Managing Director.)

Branches.

BOMBAY.....A. Mackintosh, Esq., Manager.
KURRACHEE.....H. E. K. Wilkinson, Esq., Manager.

Other Branches in course of being opened.

The Manager of the Bombay Branch grants drafts on The Union Bank of London at the current rates of Exchange:—

DISCOUNTS AND LOANS.

The Bank discounts Local Bills, and Hoondies, and grants Loans on Government Paper and approved Securities.

DEPOSITS.

Interests allowed on deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, at the following rates:—

Repayable on Demand, in sums of Rs. 50 or upwards, at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice at 3 per ct. per an
6 ,, at 5 ,, ,,
12 ,, at 6 ,, ,,

To constituents requiring the Bank's drafts on England, the notice of withdrawl on Fixed Deposits will generally be dispensed with.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

On Interest or Dividends, ¼ per cent. Commission is charged if the amounts be paid in India.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being remitted Home in the Bank's Bills.

Any information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

A. MACKINTOSH, Manager.

1, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 5th April 1864.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 9,222,595 (£371,702.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE Co. OF LONDON, (Limited); and Messrs C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—Nos. 8, *Rampart Row.*

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:

On London 6 months' sight.....2s. 1¾d. per Rupee
3 Do. Do.....2s. 2d. ,,
Sight.....2s. 0¼d. ,,
On France 6 months' sight.....fcs. 2.66 cts. ,,
3 Do. Do.....,, 2.61 ,, ,,
Sight.....,, 2.55 ,, ,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,
3 months' notice 3 per Cent. per annum.
6 Ditto 4 do.
12 Ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 31st March 1863.

BANK OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.

HON. ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. FORMAN, Esq., (Messrs Leckie & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.
CASSUMBHOY DHUKRUMSEY, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight.....2s. 1¾d. per Rupee.
4 do. .....2s. 1d. do.
3 do. .....2s. 0¾d. do.
2 do. .....2s. 0½d. do.
1 do. .....2s. 0¼d. do.
On demand .....2s. 0¾d. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain .. 3 ,,
,, 6 ,, .. 5 ,,
,, 12 ,, .. 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonored Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

Accountants balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Grants and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 4th March 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. 30 of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LACHS OF RUPEES IN 30,0000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee
,, 4 do. 2s. 1¼d. ,,
,, 3 do. 2s. 1d. ,,
,, 2 do. 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 1 do. 2s. 0½d. ,,
,, On demand do. 2s. 0¾d. ,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 2nd April 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office.....LONDON. | Branch Office.....EDINBURGH.
BRANCHES IN INDIA:—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KUERACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight..... 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
,, 3 do. ..... 2s. 0½d. do.
,, 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¼d. do.
,, 1 do. ..... 2s. 0d. do.
,, On Demand ..... 2s. 0¼d. do.
Circular Notes ..... 2s. 0d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest is allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Accounts or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3.
Saturdays.....10 to 1.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 30th March 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq, *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.

Chairman.

D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMBAHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.....Do. do.
MANCHESTER.....Do. do.
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.....The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight..... 2s. 1¾d. per Rupee.
Three ,, ,, ... 2s. 0¾d. do.
Two ,, ,, ... 2s. 0½d. do.
One ,, ,, ... 2s. 0¼d. do.
On demand ..... 2s. 0¼d. do.

Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe..... 2s. 0d. do.

Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchanges direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 4th March 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 1¾d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 1d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 0¼d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 2s. 0d. do.

Scotland and Ireland, do. 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 19th March 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1¾d. per Rupee.
4 Do. ..... at 2s. 1¼d. ,,
3 Do. ..... at 2s. 1d. ,,
2 Do. ..... at 2s. 0¾d. ,,
1 Do. ..... at 2s. 0½d. ,,
On Demand (Head Office)..... at 2s. 0¼d. ,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Bills on London and Liverpool, at 6 months' sight 2s. 1¾d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 1d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 0¼d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 2s. 0d. do.

EXCHANGE.

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 11¾d. per Rupee.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits for 3 months... ..... 10 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. ..... 4 ,, ,,
Do. 12 do. ..... 6 ,, ,,

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China. H. J. MARSDEN,

Bombay, 16th March 1864. Acting Agent

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી બુમબાઇ તરેડીગ એન્ડ બેંકીગ આશોશ્યેશન (મર્યાદીત.)

REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857, OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Office No. 9, Church Street, Fort.

Capital Twenty Lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase to Rs. 50,00,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, Esq.
HAJEE ESMAEL HAJEE HABIB, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.

Treasurers and Managers.

Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS.

Secretary.

Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

Accountant.

MR. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY.

Deputy Accountant.

MR. SHAPOORJEE CURSETJEE.

Exchange.

The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts, payable in London, Calcutta, Madras and Hongkong at the rates of the day.

Advances.

The Association grants Loans against Government Securities, &c. and discounts Government and approved private Bills and Hoondies.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 4 Do. 4 Do.
Do. 5 Do. 5 Do.
Do. 12 Do. 6 Do.

All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,

COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

Bombay, 4th Feb. 1864.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET FROM THE 1st OF MARCH.—A Spacious, Dry and Airy GODOWN, in 5 Forbes Street. Apply to ALBERT VINAY, on the Premises.

TO BE LET.—THE OFFICE just vacated by the Comptoir D' Escompte De Paris, Military Square. Apply to COUPLAND & CO.

1st April 1864.

TO LET, in Rampart Row, a good sized room, suited for a Barrister's or Broker's Office: and in Bakehouse Lane a GODOWN. Apply to

Bombay, 16th March 1864. LEGGETT & Co.

TO LET.—A very large dry GODOWN in the Fort at Cowasjee Patell Street. Apply to HORMUSJEE EDULJEE, Cowasjee Patell Street, No. 25.

OFFICES TO BE LET in the building now occupied by the Comptoir D'Escompte De Paris, Military Square, from 1st of April next. Apply to COUPLAND & Co. on the premises.

Bombay, 1st March 1864.

TO BE LET WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—The convenient and commodious Offices now occupied by the Boundary Contract and Building Company (Limited), well suited for Wool or Cotton Merchants. Apply to A. CUMMING, Secretary.

11, Apollo Street.

TO LET, from 1st June next, the Premises now occupied by the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Bank. Apply at the Bank or to Messrs. WALLACE & Co. in the same building.

TO LET, one ROOM suitable for a Merchant's or Lawyer's Office. Apply to C. MASCARENHAS & Co.

7, Hummum Street.

TO LET, large ROOMS suited for Merchants Offices in the building lately called the Royal Hotel, in Tamarind Lane, Fort, and now in the occupation of the East Indian Trading and Banking Company (Limited). Apply to the undersigned at the premises.

BHICOO BABAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 17th March 1864.

FOR SALE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Large and varied assortment just received Overland.

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

NOTICE.—PONDICHERRY CIGARS, No 2, or "Rajah's," the above have just been landed. Apply to ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

JACOB COMPANY.—Civil, Military, and Outfitting Establishment, Bombay, have always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Black Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.

A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.

Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.

Black and Coloured Silk Alpacas.

White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.

Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.

Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.

Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.

Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for the Climate lately received.

Angolas, Ganze, and Thread Under-Shirts.

Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.

Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.

Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.

Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.

A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.

Cashmere, Kennegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.

Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.

A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.

A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.

Water-can, Foot-tub and Hip-baths.

Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from up-country stations could be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment to Bombay.

COMMANS' ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE.—It preserves the Teeth from decay, strengthens the Gums, imparts a fragrance to the Teeth, and is acknowledged by several eminent dentists as the best preparation known for keeping the Teeth and Gums in a sound and healthy state.

It is used by Her Majesty and Royal Family and by upwards of 100 of the Medical Profession, and in guarantee of its value the Proprietor publishes the following from amongst the numerous letters he has received in testimony of its high value:—

"Liverpool.

"I have much pleasure in offering my testimony to the value of your Areca Nut Tooth Paste, and have no hesitation in saying that it is the most efficacious and agreeable Dentifrice ever produced; I have recommended its use to my patients for some years. W. J. NEWMAN.

"Surgeon Dentist to the Liverpool Infirmary for Children."

From Her Majesty's Chemist, Portsmouth.

"Your Tooth Paste is generally liked, of which I sell a fair quantity. A short time since I received an order from the Palace for Six Pots for the use of Her Majesty and Family."

"We are glad to see that Mr. Commans' valuable Dentifrice fully sustains its established popularity. It is now universally used, and has received testimonials of approval from many of the nobility and gentry. *We can our selves, from personal experience* testify to its admirable qualities."—*United service Gazette* of April, 1860.

Prepared only by R. D. Commans, Chemist, Bath, and can be procured through his Indian Agents.

TREACH